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And That Country Is Honored Because It Is Seen and Known to Be a Nation.

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Army of the Tennessee Réception at Haverly's .-- The Stylish Throng.

Addresses of Welcome by Mr. Washburne, Gov. Cullom, and Mayor Harrison,

Judge Gresham Delivers the Annual Oration-Responses by Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

The Illuminations at Night---Crowds upon the Streets

Seventy-five Thousand Strangers Brought Here in Two Days by the Railroads.

CHICAGO.

GRANT HAS COME.

GRANT HAS COME.

THE CITY'S HONORED GUEST.

Gen. Grant has arrived and is safely housed in Chicago. Her citizens, who have been daily watching his progress since he steamed through the Golden Gate, and who have been counting the days that must elapse ere be arrived, have at last gotten possession of the man of their heart, and laid themselves out to do him honor. They succeeded. The decorations, the procession, the receptions, and the hand-shakings were all of the heartiest and most sympathetic nature, in spite of the threatening and at times unpropitious weather. And men of all Professions, Occupations, and Nationalities, a cordial invitation is extended

to purchase or not. We will

cession, the receptions, and the hand-shakings were all of the heartiest and most sympathetic nature, in spite of the threatening and at times unpropitious weather.

There never was a time when so large a number of persons in Chicago were so vitally interested in the weather as yesterday and the day before. For several days past the weatherclerk has been extremely unreliable,—a "little off," perhaps,—and the weather has been more variable than a young lady in her tesns. Tuesday afternoon there was a prospect that it mighalear off,—it seemed as though the heavens must have been squeezed dry of moisture; but ahmidnight "Old Probabilities" got down to work again in a way that seemed to say he was down on the whole program, and did not propose to have any celebration.

But yesterday morning about 8 o'clock when the piece of aky large enough "to patch a pair of trousers" appeared, the sangaine ones jumped to the conclusion that it must be a pleasant day, the sarcastic ones who proposed to carry umbrellas in order to insure good weather were silenced, and every one laid out their best ciothes. Alasi for human hopes. The next hour saw the sky entirely overcast, and

A SMART SHOWER

coming down, and the ladies began hunting up their waterproofs and overshoes, while the fiends who delight in prognesticating evil were jubilant with their "I told you so." Between that time and 13 o'clock the weather changed on an average every fitteen minutes, and a man to be sure and be prepared required to take an ulster and a linear coat, a fan, and an umbrella. At noon, when the important time approached, the weather became settled again—for rain, and the crowds which were ranoidly rathering began induleing in energetic monologs. At first the shower was gentle, hardly more than a mist, and every one said it would soon be over. But "Old Probs" took another turn on the faucet, and it became pouring. Then he enlisted in his cause the god of the winds, and just after the train arrived it was a driving storm, which oenetrated every cranny,

GALENA TO CHICAGO.

A TRIP TO KILL TIME.

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GAGE

Receiving Books daily from Eastern Sales from our Mr. Clark. Will have on sale the BEST Assorted Stock of CHAPIN,

GOODS

ard they retired for the night. At 5 o'clock day morning the special train was made yesterday morning the special train was made up, consisting of the Illinois Central Engine No. 36, baggage-car, and the special coach. A few minutes later it pulled out, and, without making any stop, preceded to Forreston, Ill., at which it arrived at 7:25 a. m. A change of baggage-car and engine was made. Engine 8 of the Chicago & Iowa Railway took the iront of the train. It was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The cab and tender were festooned with red, white, and blue draperies, caught up with rosets, and over the headlight was a bust portrait of the distinguished General. Engineer Wheeler presided at the throttle. Conductor Plawaon had charge of the train, and General Manager Holcomb, of the Chicago & Iowa Rosd, kept a watchful care over its movements. Pulling out of Forreston, the train sped on its way, and arrived at 8 o'clock at Mount Morris, where there was gathered a large assemblage. The depot was festooned with flags and drapery, and the assemblage persisted in making vigorous calls for the General, but their efforts were in valo, for he and his party alept the sleep of the just. As the train pulled along towards Oregos, it slowed up to a "six-mile gait," in order to give its distinguished passengers an opportunity to make their tollets without any jostling. On arriving at the village, there was found on the platform an immense crowd, considering the size of the place. The display of busting was quite liberal. A counle of fire companies, headed by a brass band, had taken possession of the platform, and, as soon as the train arrived, there was a wind-blowing olar of bunting was quite liberal. A couple of the companies, headed by a brass band, had aken possession of the platform, and, as soon as the train arrived, there was a wited-blowing match as to who could get the most air out of "Hail to the Chief." The cries for "Grant" were so persistent that the-man-who-nevernew-he-was-licked—the original Chocktaw has been forgotten by the writer—felt it incumbent unhimself to waitz out on the platform and sow his acknowledgments.

bow his acknowledgments.

Daysville was the next station. This was an pass in the desert. Its inhabitants had evidently resolved to hold a convention by himself, for on the platform he appeared waving the National flag. His kindly intention was

APPROPRIATELY RECOGNIZED
he train pulled through at a speed of twenwe miles an hour. Chans was the next
so. A few people had assembled on the platn, but they evidently accepted the gravity of
situation, and refrained from making any
sy demonstration. At 9 o'clock the bright
town of Rochelle was reached. Its inhabthe town of Rochelle was reached. Its inhabilities were wide awake to the gravity of the sittion. Two brass bands, an amplitude of colded drapery, and "a sea of upturned faces," to prove from the late Daniel Webster, testried the warmth of the populace. Had the village on granted the power of making the next resident, there would be no occasion for any

resident, there would be no occasion for any rither boom.

Less than twenty minutes later the train illed up at the little station of Steward. The afform was crowded with the principal resists, among whose lower limbs squirmed a uck of bare-legged boys, whose antics were ore entertaining than a circus. A quarter of hour later the train stopped at Lee longough to take water. Some thirty or forty rity risers had flocked to the platform, but the w morning air chilled any desire there might we been entertained for a grand "hurrah." he only inhabitant of Shabbona held a convenient with the state of th The only inhabitant of Shabbona held a convenion by himself at 9:40 a.m., and, under the hadow of a flag which be carried, proceeded to die three rousing cheers, which were responded o with a vigorous will. At 9:45 a.m. the classic vale of Waterman was reached. To stop was made by the train, and he cheer which was raised was sot in the shriek of the locomotive warning a pedestrian three miles away to keep off the track. Hinckley, sweetest village of the plain, was reached at a few minates after 10 o'clock. The crowd was enthusiastic, and nothing would we will be well as the force of the control of the General should go out and show for the did so, and his "right duke" was ed with all the remembrances of his relation the forty-second degree. At the little of Blunt, which was passed at 10:30 a.

congregated on the Platform, ut their demonstrations were confined to a necession of cheers as the train passed rapidly y. Ten minutes later, the train skipped by upon the railway platform to give the Genral a godspeed on his journey to Chicago. Aurora was reached at 10:43. The railroad latform was crowded with lookers on. The chools were dismissed for the day. Bunting as abundant. On the toos of the houses and nanufacturing establishments near-by the depot g establishments near-by the depot ational flag. The crowd surged General's car and persistently aved the National hag. The crowd surged ound the General's car and persistently couted for him to make an appearance. He diso, as soon as he discovered that the cry for im was not an individual one. After bowing is thanks, he underwent the ordeal of the man for about the minutes, and good-

GREGATED ON THE PLATFORM

road arrived with a car-load of dis-Chicago citizens, representing vari-This car was detached from the n and bitched on to the General's bodies. This car was detached from the ress train and hitched on to the General's cial; and shortly afterwards the various multees called upon the "Great American sweler." On benalf of the citizens there re: Thomas Hoyne, George R. Davis, M. C., dge Blodgett, E. A. Storrs, Monroe Heath, d Judge Moore. The Army of the Tennessee represented by Gen. Logan, Capt. J. T. Amiey, Capt. J. E. White, Judge Dickey, a. Chetlain, Gen. Absalom Baird, Gen. R. Smith. and Col. W. H. Boulton. The teran Club had a small delegation,—Gen. O. Mann, the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, and Dr. F. Mercer. On behalf of the Grand Army of Republic were Gen. H. H. Thomas, Gen. J. Beveridge, C. W. Pavey, H. B. Douglas, J. Burst, Guy T. Gould, E. W. Chamberlain, G. Lawler, T. B. Coulter, E. A. Otts, T. W. ott, J. C. Merdaugh, and Gen. Loomis. Their terviews were brief and to the point—in fact condingly military. Shortly afterwards a cold diation was passed around, to which the visit-g Committeemen did ample justice.

THE NEXT STOPPING-PLACE

was Napierville. There was a large assemblage on the railway platform, and after Gen. Grant had shown himself in response to repeated cries, an ancient patriarch proposed "Three cheers for Gen. Grant, not because you're Gen. Grant, but because you have gone around the world, and always remembered your country." The cheers were given with a will and the General briefly returned his thanks, "I am very much obliged to you for your kindness."

At Downer's Grove there was quite a large crowd on the platform. They exhibited their hindly feelings by giving three cheers, to which the General made the muni acknowledgment.

Nothing worthy of note occurred or was seen as the train neared the city. After passing the city limits, some of the more important streets crossing the railroad track were lined with flowds auxious to say a kind word in favor of the city's distinguished guest. A troop of school-boys persisted in jumping on his car and calling for "Grant." The General could not find it in his heart to refuse the little fellows, and came out on the platform and bowed his schoowledgments. On reaching the Indiana avenue station. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Montgomery left the train, took a carriage, and were driven to the residence of Col. F. D. Grant.

At 13:57 p. m. the train reached Park rew.

THE ARRIVAL. THE NEXT STOPPING-PLACE

#### THE ARRIVAL PATIENT WAITERS.

PATIENT WAITERS.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE LAKE-PRONT on a bleak November morning is not a pleast one—when the air is raw, and the sky is ad-colored, its dull reflection cast upon the ster skirting one side, when the row of leafless sees on the other suggests, the desoistion of ster, when the grass is dark and the dis heavy with mud and slush, d when the foot-passengers are few. This as the condition of the front yesterday morner, yet as early as 9 o'clock that portion of it ar Park row showed unusual bustle. By that he groups of people had already assembled, it many men and boys, taking time by the clock, picked out the most eligible positions on the limbs of trees and upon the convent telegraph-poles from which a view of the sit event could be obtained. The benches in vicinity of the spot,—at the foot of the stevent could be obtained. The benches in vicinity of the spot,—at the foot of the spot,—selected for Gen. Grant's landing, were some cases taken possession of by ole families as early as 8 o'clock, who, in the aid of lunch-baskets, umbrellas, and a gaildent stock of patience and perseverance, ted and watched until the great man had see and gone. But it was not until 11 o'clock

, and from that time until 1 o'clock standing the rain, which fell at intervals y stream of city and country people, on foot and mounted, noted politi-y officers, prominent merchants, bras-nilitary and civic correlitations, came

fore the train arrived Michigan avenue, on either side, from Twelfth street down to the Exposition, was well lined with every class of people, from the fine ladies who were unfortimate enough not to secure a window upon the route of procession. to the scrub-woman and the jaunty cocot who was willing to jeopardize her feathers and her finery for the sake of a glimpse of the hero of the hour. Bootblacks and solid business-men were equally regardless of the consequences of standing in mid up to their ankles so long as a good view could be obtained, and it is safe to say that the seeds laid for coughs and coids yesterday will furnish a rich harvest for the drug-stores. As usual in all large gatherings, the thieves and confidence-men were busy hunting for victims. Although the weather was to unfavorable, the people were good-natured and easily controlled by the police, who, by the way, seemed to attach the full quantum of importance to the position in which they found themselves. At 12:50

THREE GUNS WERE FIRED,
announcing the arrival of Gen. Grant at the
city limits, and simultaneous with a lusty cheer
the rain which had been threatening began to
fall heavily. By this time every window of
every house within range of the coint of arrival
and every stoop and veranda was filled with
men. women, and children. In spite of the
drenching rain the guns appeared to be the
signal for a fresh accession to the
crowds in the streets and park,
which could not have numbered much
less, all told, dignitaries and others, than 20,
000. Park row was one mass of human beings,
carriages, and horses. As the boar approached
there was a rush to the spot where stood the
carriage and six horses, fluntevs, etc., in waiting for the General, but the guardians of the
peace, with the sul of their clubs, managed to
keep the mob in order, so that when the train of
two cars and a gayly-decorated engine reached
its destination the passage from the cars to the
carriage was tolerably clear. Three guns announced the General's safe arrival, and then
cheer upon theer went up from the rain-soaked
multitude. The first of the party to show himself on the rear platform was Col. Davis, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee. He was followed by tien. Grant. whose appearance gave

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PROPLE THREE GUNS WERE PIRED, THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PROPLE

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE PROFILE

a fresh start. Then came Mr. Thomas Hoyne,
Emery A. Storrs, and ex-Mayor Heath. Judge
Bludgett escorted the General to his carriage,
into the rear seat of which he quickly got and
drew a robe around him. Mayor Harrison, who
was stationed at the carriage, then stepped in,
and with Mr. Hoyne occupied the front seat.
The party having been safely lunded, the crowd
broke across the park for positions on the avenue where they would again behold the lion
of the day. of the day.

All things considered, the arrangements for the disembarkation were

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL. On either side of Park row members of the Army of the Tennessee were ranged. The escort to the General comprised Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Theodore Jones, Maj. J. A. Fitch, Brevet Maj. H. C. McArthur, Col. W. S. Oliver, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. H. Murray. It may be mentioned that the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the complement of their generosity brought two. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the outlence of their generosity, brought two three car-loads of cinders, which were scatter around the track at the point where the diffigurabled personages landed.

#### STARTED. PARK ROW,

at the foot of which Gen. Grant alighted fro the train, and took a seat in the magnificen carriage previous to joining the procession, was decorated in a very handsome manner, con ing the discouraging circumstances which attended the work. Everything was in beautiful shape Tuesday night; the flags, banners, and shields were all on the poles, but the rain and wind early yesterday morning played havoc mong them. When Mr. Jeffery, who had charge of the operations, got there at 7 o'clock, he found nearly everything, except the poles and evergreen festoons, lying in the mud in the street. Much of the bunting was torn, and street. Much of the bunting was torn, and many banners and shields so solied as to be worthless and unsightly. New material was at once procured, and by 9 o'clock a force of men were employed in bringing order out of chaos and making the decorations as presentable as possible; and in this they were successful, for by the time the General arrived the adornment of the street was completed, and its appearance was very creditable.

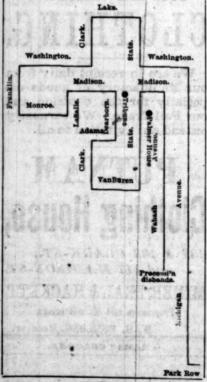
was very creditable.

On both sides of the row there were poice twenty feet apart, connected by evergreen wreathed in the centre and set off with shields, on which were the names of twenty battles fought by Geo. Grant, —Corieth, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Juka, Wilderess, Five Forks, Cold Harbor, etc. Above the shields son, Pittsburg Landing, Juka, Wilderness, Five Forks, Cold Harbor, etc. Above the shields were guidons, and on the top of each pole was a stand of colors. At the Michigan avenue entrance there was an arch made by stretching across the street two garrison flags and looping the lower ends. The flags were supported by posts, that on the right hand side being surmounted by the emblems of Science and Literature, and that on the left by those of Art. In the centre of the row was a huge cloth fringed with evergreen, on which was "painted "Chicago's Wolcome. The posts to which the evergreen ropes were stached had on them the figures of a soldier and sailor, one on either side, in the attitude of presenting a wreath of laurel to the Couqueror. At the east end of the street was another arch constructed of garrison flags, the supporting posts being topped by the implements of peace on the right and those of war on the left. The effect generally was pleasing, and the decorations, as before stated, were creditable.

Driving rapidly through these decorations, which he gazed at with an appreciative eye, the General was hurried on to join the procession, the component parts of which were waiting eagerly for his coming.

#### THE PROCESSION. LINE OF MARCH.

JUST SO SOON as the carriage containing the General had reached its proper place in the line, the Marshal gave the orders and the procession moved off on the line of march shown on the following



#### FIRST DIVISION.

FIRST DIVISION.

THE MILITIA

forming the First Division commenced to arrive early. Gen. Sheridan's staff, under charge Col. Forsythe, and Gen. Torrence and staff were upon the ground—Michigan areone and Van Buren street—by half-past II o'clock. Next came the Sixth Battalion, com manded by Lieut-Col. Thompson. Next in time was the First Cavalry, Mai. Welter; then the First Regiment, which marched down Wabash avenue to the lower end of the line to be formed. Then came the Janesville Guards and the Cadet Corps, commanded by Maj. De Young. Next arrived Battery D. Light artillery, which command, under Maj. Tobey was marched down upon the Lake Front, near Park row, the guns were unlimbered, and several salutes were fired. The Second Regiment arrived part.

The First Regiment Cadet Corps inraed out sixty-five strong, under the command of Lieut. Philifps, and presented a fine appearance. The

lierly bearing.
Capt. Robbins' Chicago Cadet-School was rep-

resented by about twenty men, under the command of Lieut. Faulk. They carried the stand of colors presented them last Monday evening by their friends, and exhibited good training. being nearly fil with a bad cold, remained in a close carriage during the rain, which poured down almost incessantly, a portion of the time to correct.

down almost incessantly, a portion of the time in torrents.

The procession was not entirely formed at the time of Grant's arrival at Park row, owing to the tardiness of one or two of the military commands, which had theseffect of putting Gen. Torrence in an unamiable frame of mind.

At length word came along the line to the head of the column that Gen. Grant was in his place in the line, and the order was given to move.

move.

The troops fell quickly into place, and the First Division moved forward in the following order, from Van Buren street, where the right had rested:

had rested:

Detachment of police, commanded by Superintendent of Donnell.

Jefferson Barracks Band, of St. Lonis.
Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and staff.
Gen. Stockton and staff.
Gen. Torrence and staff.
The First Cavairy, Band,
First Battailon Cavairy, commanded by Maj. D.
Welter, 200 strong. Every man in the command turned out. and presented a very fine appearance.
Second Regiment Band, Johnny Hand, leader.
Second Regiment field and staff officers, accompanied by M. C. Hickey and Maj. Powell.
Second Regiment field and staff officers, accompanied by M. C. Hickey and Maj. Powell.
Second Regiment field and staff officers, accompanied by M. C. Hickey and Maj. Powell.
Second Regiment field and staff officers, accompanied by Col. Quirk, 175 strong. pieces.
Sixth Regiment, commanded by Lieut. -Col.
Thompson, 200 stron, and the Sixth Regiment
Cadets.
Sixteenth Sattalion Band (colored).
Sixteenth Settalion, Maj. Scott, seventy men.
Battery D, Maj. Tobey, seventy-three men, and
all the artillery.

Battery D. Maj. Tobey, seventy-three men, and all the artillery.

Battalion of visiting military and cadet companies, as follows, under command of Maj. De, Young, of Sixth Regiment, headen by the Janesville Band, under leadership of D. D. Bennett: Janesville Ganrda, Capt. Smith; Lackey Zouaves, Capt. Lackey; High-School Battalion, three companies, Maj. Hall commanding; Moseley School Cadets, Serrt. Cov. First Regiment Cadets, Lieut. Philips. The High-School Battalion numbered sixty-two boys, the Moseley Cadets forty, and the First Regiment Cadets about ninety.

The First Regiment, Drum Corps and Band, under leadership of W. W. Pound.

First Regiment dield and staff officers, First Regiment, commanded by Col. Swain, 460 strong.

#### SECOND DIVISION. THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

The Second Division of the procession was headed by its chief, Capt. John C. Neely, who had the following officers on his staff: Capt. J. T. McAuley, Capt. D. H. Gile, Col. L. O. Gilman, Capt. J. P. Rumsey, Capt. John W. Rumsey, Maj. W. A. McLean, and Capt. A. Bauder. The Chief Marshal of the division was A. J. Sexton, whose Chief of Staff was Capt. A. C. Hawley, the rest of the staff consisting of Adjt. R. S. Thaino, Maj. Brooks, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Gross, Maj. Hail, and Capt. Sexton, sids. The division was headed by Loesch's Band, after which came the carriage containing Gen. Grant, Mayor Harrison, and Mr. Thomas Hoyne, escorted by the Society of the Army of the

Then followed the carriage containing Gov. Shelby M. Cullom and Gen. Sherman, after which strung out the carriages containing the Reception Committee and distinguished guests. A platoon of police and a bind succeeded,

A platoon of police and a bind succeeded, after whom came one of the most interesting features of the pageant, the various bodies of veteran soldiers of the American wars.

The Twenty-first Illinois, Gen. Grant's old regiment, numbering about thirty men, under command of Cabt. P. Weishimer, of Neoga, was assigned as a guard of bonor to the veteran associations, and preceded them in the march. They bore the first flag under which Grant fought as Colonel of the regiment, which is so tattered by onliets that if it was not called a flag it would never be taken to be one. It is the property of Mrs. Calloway, of Tuscola, who is the mother of Lieut-Col. Calloway, and, it being given to her by him, she prizes it highly,—no less highly than the command does. It went through the battles of Frederickstown, Perryville, Liberty Gap, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Nashville. At Stone River fire standard-bearers were killed with it in their hands, and at Chickamauga its bearers were several times shot Chickamauga its bearers were several times shot down, but in all its history it was never captured or surrendered, and never wanted for some brave heart to take it up and flaunt it in the face of the enemy. What is left of it is rot-ten from age, and will not bear handling, but every shred of it is full of history and interest. I. S. Taylor. Gen. Grant's Sergeant-Major, was in the command, among others, yesterday. THE POTOMAC.

Next came the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, fifty strong, under command of Gen. Julius White. Though clad in civilian garb, with only a blue badge to designate their military record, these veterans had a very martial appearance, and, with their historic figgs flying overhead, attracted considerable attention as they marched along. William Glenn bore one of these figgs, the regular at andard of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, whose numerous bullet holes testified to the service it had seen.

ous buliet holes testified to the service it had seen.

Fred Levey, of Gen. Meagher's brigade, bore the regular army flag of the Second Corps,—the old Irish brigade.

The Eighth Illinois Cavairy flag, which was presented to that regiment by the ladies of Alexandria, Va., in 1832, and which was through the War, was born by a member who was in the regiment at the time Col. Farnsworth was in command of it.

Veteran Associations, headed by Nevans' Band, followed, under command of Col. Scribner. The other commanding officers above the rank of Captain were as follows: Maj. L. F. Jacobs, Recording Secretary and Aid; J. S. Curtiss, Corresponding Secretary and Aid; W. C. Carroll, Treasurer and Quartermaster; George W. Cook, Marshall; and Assistant Recording Secretary A. C. Story, all of whom were mounted.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERANS' CLUE

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERANS' CLUB THE CHICAGO UNION VETERANS' CLUB
had six companies in the procession, as follows:
Company A, mustering forty men, under command of Capt. J. C. Barker, First-Lieut. M., B.
Allea, and Second-Lieut. Frank L. Church.
Company B, mustering forty men, under command of Capt. W. H. Fellows, First-Lieut. S. E.
Gross, and Second-Lieut. James Donahue.
Company C, mustering forty-two men, under
command of Capt. Robert Lender, First-Lieut.
F. W. Hartwick, and Second-Lieut. Dan A. Lyon.
Company D, mustering sixty men, under
command of Capt. John S. Phelps, First-Lieut.
John F. Nelson, and Second-Lieut. Swan A.
Miller.

command of Capt. John S. Phelps, First-Lieut.
John F. Nelson, and Second-Lieut. Swan A.
Miller.
Company E, mustering twenty men, under command of Capt. Starr and First-Lieut. Charles
S. Schoreck.
Company F, mustering forty-eight men, under command of Capt. J. J. Wilsoo, First-Lieut.
J. W. Bennett, and Second-Lieut. W. H. Wright.
Then came the Englewood Veterans' organization, numbering thirty men, headed by the Clarinda (ia.) Band, and under command of Capt.
F. M. Smith and First-Lieut. Henry Moxon.
They carried one stand of colors.
The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers of Chicago, mustering forty men, followed, under command of Col. A. W. Raffin, Capt. D. F. Bremner, and First-Lieut. T. M. Beattle. The only colors which these veterans bore were a couple of guidons, torn and riddled relies, carried by Comrades Joseph Skipsev and C. E. Moore, and the regimental flag which the regiment won at the prize-drill at Aurora.

the prize-drill at Aurora.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS

followed in a couple of express wagons, the first drawn by six dapple-gray, the second by six coal-black horses. A United States flag bearing the legend "1846, Mexican War, 1848," waved above each waron-load of the veterans, who, under command of Col. Guinep, were loudly cheered as they rode along.

After them came a wagon-load of crippled veterans of the War.

Next came the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Gen. Whipple, headed by a Fort Wayne band, and the old warriors presented a fine appearance. Capt. G. A. Korn was in command of the First Division, 150 men, and among the trophles borne was the old headquarters flag of Gen. Thomas, which is now the property of J. E. Stanford, of this city, what there is of it. Is it war-worn and tattered, and attracted considerable attention, it being one of the few flags which has been preserved by individuals. In Capt. Korn's command was also the flag of the Sixteenth Kentucky Veterans, borne by E. T. Lincoln, of Louisville, which also bore evidence of having gone through considerable service.

The Twenty-fourth Illinois (German), fifty men, under command of Capt. Arthur Erbe, ollowed.

The Fifty-seventh Illinois, seventy men, under command of Capt. W. W. Cinett, followed.

The Fifty-seventh Illinois, of Waukeran, Capt. Pattridge, who bore two hattle-flags badly tattered and worn.

Following these came the Grand Army head.

ed by the Northwestern Band, in the following order: Post No. 28, 184 men, Col. L. W. Perce commanding; G. H. Thomas Post, sixty-four men, Capt. W. H. Chenoweth commanding; G. A. Custer Post, No. 40, fifty men. Capt. L. S. Hudson commanding; Whittler Post, forty met. Capt. L. L. Wilson commanding; Aurora Post, No. 20, sixty men, Capt. J. B. Chase commanding; and John Brown Post (colored), thirty men, Capt. W. H. Smith commanding.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS. The Third Division was commanded by Judge M. R. M. Wallace, and consisted entirely of municipal and civic organizations. The display in this was creditable indeed to Chicago and Cook County. Gen. Wallace was assisted by Peter Hand as chief of his aids, and John Mattocks, C. Feeney, Gen. Mann, Frank Schweinfurth, and Dr. McCarthy. They were followed by the Columbus Barracks

Band, led by Capt. Joseph N. Horn and Drum-Major J. C. Herns. The band consists of twen-ty-two pieces, and is quite efficient, and made a very creditable display.

Following the band came the City Council in carriages, their horses peing decorated with

bunting flags, upon which was designated the name of the body. There was also seen name of the body. There was also seen in line with the City Fathers Corporation Counsel Adams, Prosecuting Attorney Charles J. Cameron, who is especially desirous of honoring the Nation's greatest chieftain. The Police Justices, and various other minor city officials, were also there. Then came the Board of Cook County Commissioners and their guests, the new Commissioners-elect, County-Attorney Cousider H. Willett, Clark Nash, and other Board employes.

Wilett, Clark Nash, and other Board employes.

Following next came twelve carriages containing the County Clerk's force, under the Captainey of Ed A. Filkins. Their carriages were decorated with evergreens. Following them, in a carriage, came County Treasurer S. H. McCrea. Treasurer-elect William T. Johnson, and William Beye, followed by the employes of the office to the number of forty. Then came State's-Attorney Mills, Assistant State's-Attorneys Weber and Baker, and William Starkey, Mr. Mills' private secretary.

Then came the Sheriff and his staff of employes, Sheriff Hoffmann, Chief Deputy Healy, and Jaliar Currier heading the line. The Sheriff's carriage contained a mammoth silk flag, and the horses and carriages were liberally decorated with flags, three large standards being carried in the line. There were fifty-two employes of the Sheriff's office in line. After this came two carriages carrying the Hyde Park Trustees.

Trustees.

The Fire-Insurance Patrol, commanded by Capt. Bullwinkle, were the recionts of many encominms and entusiastic cheers from the onlooking crowds, who lined the streets as the men of the Patrol drove by, mounted on the everal wagons and apparatuses.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS,

to the number of 150, turned out under command of A. C. Rallyer the William Marsh, and looked finely.

The Brothers of Union, a colored fraternity, turned out thirty-four strong, and looked well with their pluy-nats.

The Illinois Skirmish Battalion were represented by about twenty men.

The United Fellows, another colored organization, turned out about thirty-five strong, under command of Jacob M. Greenwood.

The Downer's Grove Band, led by M. F. Sayler, sixteen pieces, accommand at he letter-carer, sixteen pieces, accompanied the

The First Norwegian Total Abstinence Society made a respectable showing, turning out nearly seventy members. The Stock Yards Troopers followed after, mounted on heavy torses, and numbered about seventy. of the Third Division was brought up by gan's Band and a delegation of the C Turngemeinde.

#### FOURTH DIVISION. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fourth Division of the procession wa receded by the Elgin Band of thirty-five men. Then Brig.-Gen. Sherer, with his staff, Col. M. Berge, Col. A. S. Foliansbee, Maj. W. R. Wiley, Maj. John Lanigan, Capt. G. W. Schwarz, Capt. C. H. Merrill, Lieut. B. F. Nourse, Lieut. Tausig, and Lieut. E. A. Potter. The Fire Department followed, headed by Chief Marshal D. J. Swenie and three Assistant

Marshals. The head of the column was formed by Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 2 and 4, the former carrying a bige flag, and the latter a satin Stars and Stripes. Chemical No. 2 carried a small eagle in a banser of flowers, and the greens. Chemical No. 1 was tastefully festooned with fings and flowers. Hose No. 10 had the reel cased in bunting, and Hose No. 4 flaunted small flags and bunting on the reel. Engine No. 10 was entirely hung with roses, the pipe draped, and an eagle rampant on the stack. Engine No. 14 displayed another eagle, streamers, and white plumes. Hose Nos. 26 and 27 were covered with flags and the corresponding engines were similarly decked out. Hose Nos. 23 and 9 and their engines came next, and were garly trimmed throughout. Hose Nos. 6 and 11 and their engines were noticeable for evergreen trimmings, roses, and draped flags.

Next came sixteen mounted South Park police in columns of fours.

They were followed by park phaetans.

They were followed by park phaetens. THE OLD SETTLERS

were represented in the first by Gurdon S. Hubbard, Orrington Lunt, Matthew Laffin, James Couch, J. Y. Scammon, Isaac N. Arnold, and G. R. Vandercook.

The Bench was represented in the second phaeton by Judges Bailey, Farwell, Gary, Higgins, Hibbard, Jameson, and Wilson.

The next phaeton carried T. B. Carter, Paul Cornell, Julian Rumsey, William P. Snowhook, Peter Page, C. H. Dalton, William H. Brown, H. T. Chace, John Vales, and James C. Dunoll.

The fourth was devoted to the Republican State Central Committee, among the number being "Long" Jones, J. R. Tanner, R. B. Mepherson, T. W. Scott, R. Rowett, J. B. Colton, John Bunn, John Gordon, W. McAdam, C. G. Culver, and S. J. Pierce.

In the last phaeton were J. A. Connelly, District Attorney of the Southern District of Illinois, C. D. Trimble, and Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of the State Central Committee, R. M. A. Hawk, M. C., of the Fifth Illinois District, S. H. Jones and R. L. Dulaney, Penitentiary Commissioners, E. C. Moderwell, of Geneseo, and J. W. Judy, of Cass County.

Lincoln Park.

J. W. Judy, of Cass County.

Lincoln Park.

Then followed four Lincoln Park police, escorting a decorated symbolical wagon. There was a representation of a breastwork, with mossy banks, from the embrasures of which frowned two cannon, a howitzer surmounting the works. At the rear was an apple-tree, supposed to represent the historical tree under which Gen. Grant received Lee's surrender at Appomattox. On the side was the motto: "The country which educated me is in peril, and as a man of about 1 feel bound to offer my services for whatever they are worth."—Grant to E. B. Washburne, April, 1861." On the rear of the wagon was the motto, "Grant, the Soldier." Four more Lincoln Park police escorted a large wagon containing a happy family of a bear, two foxes, sheep, an eagle, and two raccoons. On the side was displayed the well-known saying of the General, "Let Us Have Peace."

coons. On the side was dispissed the well-known saying of the General, "Let Us Have Peace."

Next on the list of teams came those of Booth's oyster house. A six-horse wagon led the way and carried yet another band. Four wagons, each with four horses, followed. A bank of shell oysters and a couple of pyramids of canned bivaives adorned these wagons. Hibbard & Spencer bad six two-horse and three one-horse teams in line, all handsomely decked out. Perry & Co. sent four two-horse tracks. T. A. Merrill had one two-horse teams. Mayer, Strauss & Goodman, one four-horse team. Case & Martin, sixteen two-horse piewagons decorated with upright flags. Moody & Waters, one of the same. Michael Altman had four wagons in line. The last one bore a live calf and a sheet, also four butcher-boys with red caps and white aprons. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. sent three four-horse tracks. Gunther had a wagon with a figure of Santa Claus on ton. Fuller & Fuller, one wagon. Charles T. Wilt, a wagon with a pyramid of trunks. R. S. Peterson, of Rosshill, sent one four-horse and eight two-horse teams, each drawing an immense tree complete from root to branch, and smothered in erengreens.

The Excelsion Band wagon, drawn by four horses, carried the Aurora Band of sixteen persons. E. J. Lehmann led off with a mirrored wagon decorated with flags and a portrait of the General, and drawn by six ponies. Next came three Roman charlots, wreathed with flowers. Then came the decorated wagon representing a store with business booming. Eight one-house wagons and two ponv-chaises brought up the rear. G. L. Weidman sent one team. Henry Marks' two ponies and their colored boy driver followed. The Garfield Manufacturing Company sent four two-norse teams, bearing strings of sleigh-bella, horse-blankets and clothing, and one with a lot of work girls looking very happy. The J. W. Butler Paper Company sent three two-horse wagons, one containing a band. Alexander, Fish & Co. had two two-horse

wagons loaded with cheese-boxes and barrels of cranberries. Alexander & Taussig sent a four-horse team loaded with sirup barrels. Butler Bros., one four-borse team with dry-goods boxes. Brintoall, Lamb & Co., six-horse team with barbed wire on rollers. Sherer & Parsons, three two-horse and one one-horse teams with cheests of tea, boxes of tomatoes, and other groceries. J. H. Huyek, one wagon. E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, wagon with large clock indicating 11:25, which was not the correct time. Edmanson Bros. had one four-horse team, carrying a band of seventeen members, and three two-horse wagons. R. Semple, one team with tranks, one huge Saratora being labeled "Nellie Grant, No. 25." William L. Ellis, one four-horse and five two-borse wagons. One wagon was piled up with oyater-boxes, admounted by a portrait of Gen. Grant draped and framed in evergreens. Vogler & Geudtner, one four-horse wagon. Howe Scales, team with picture representing Gen. Grant being weighed, and motto "In Paris Gen. Grant weighed 167 pounds." E. Stein, A. Magner, and Miller, Wagner & Umbdenstock, each one team.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE CONFANY sent a four-horse team profusely decorated with banners bearing the names of Gen. Grant's

denstock, each one team.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY sent a four-horse team profusely decorated with banners bearing the names of Gen. Grant's greatest battles and a portrait of the General. They also had a tandem team and nine sewing-machine wagons. Ingraham, Corbin & May, one one-horse and one four-horse wagon with portraits and evergreess. Ansokra Coffee Company, one wagon. Selz, Schwab & Co., one four-horse wagon, with boxes of boots. Charies P. Kellogg & Co., one four-horse wagons, with signs of various brands of tobacco. W. T. Blackwell & Co. distributed packages of chewing tobacco, which the boys fought for. The Golden Eagle cfothing store, one four-horse wagon, profusely decorated with advertisements. Duke's Durham Tobacco, one-wagon. W. W. Giles, large wagon with a patent saw, which was operated by a man who sat on top thereof. The Singer & Talcott Stone Company, a six-horse team drawing an immense flat stone marked "Our Platform in 1880. Solid." D. H. Dickinson, one four-horse team; motto, "Welcome the Hero of the War." Isaac Rubel, one two-horse team. Sprague, Warner & Griswold, six one-horse wagons. Reber Preserving Company, one four-horse and three other teams. Charles Baitz, two two-horse teams. Downer & Bemis came out strong with three four-horse teams. The first bore an immense tun, with a live Gambrinus in purple and gold robes presiding over a party of Teutonic beerjerkers. The second was piled with baled hops, and the third with beer-kegs, both carrying a lot of workmen with malt-shovels and other insignia of their craft. J. M. Terwilliger sent one two-horse truck, with safes upon it, and the metto, "Our Country—Safe." The Cosline Company, two wagons.

Safe." The Coaline Company, two wagons.

THE TANNERS.

Oberns, Hosiek & Co., sent two two-horse and six other teams loaded with green hides. These bore suggestive mottoes, as, "Grant the Boss Tanner"; "Nothing like Leather"; "The first Consistement for 1889"; "The Boom on Hides"; "He Has Tanned Some Tough Hides in His Time"; "The Pelt goes with the Hide"; and "These Are Not the Only Hides He Tanned." Sick & Co. followed this with a barrel of tailow labeled, "Grease for the Boom." The Wilson Packing Company sent six one-horse teams. D. B. Scully, one wagon. T. H. Brown, a wagon carrying a sulky with a small boy on too. The Illinois Central Railroad, one six-horse team. The Fat Stock Show, one four-horse wagon. J. S. Cook; one wagon. E. Edwards, three large grain-wagons. J. Greenwood & Co., one two-horse safe-wagon, with safes. wards, three large grain-wagons. J. Greeuwood & Co., one two-horse safe-wagon, with sales. Johnson & Dunning, two-horse wagon, with three girls manufacturing waste. Massellman & Co., one wagon. Henry Stephens, one two-horse wagon and two box-trucks. The Chicago Shot Tower Combany sent asix-horse wagon bearing a medal of the shottower and buildings. Goodwilhe & Goodwillie, six two-horse box-trucks with large flags. Next came one of Pitt's threshing machines, full life-size. Father Mathew's Band of about forty boys. The Fairvants scales Company sent three four-horse and one two-horse teams.

Then followed the six-horse hydrostate "Wave." Hall's Safe and Lock Company, one four-horse truck with two safes. G. Lasher & Son, one four-horse truck. Steele & Price, two two-horse and one one-horse team loaded with boxes of perfumes. The Moseier Safe Company, one one-horse safe-truck. Scott & Co., a four-horse team bearing a gigantic beaver. B. L. Andergon, one two-horse team loaded with shingles. Soper, Brainerd & Co., two lumber teams, with the motto, "For the United States Capitol at Chicago. U. S. Gran. Resident Manager." Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., one four-horse and one tandem team.

The rear of the procession was solemnly brought up by P. O'Brien, express No. 1,147, who was appropriately decorated with a huge green sable, evidently laboring under the impression that he was taking part in the annual parade in hon-r of Erin's patron saint.

One of the features of the procession was the handsomely decorated wagon of W. T. Blackwell & Co., of Durham, N. C., from which was distributed over 1,000 pounds of their genuine Durham smoking tobacco along the line of march. Wave," Hall's Safe and Lock Cor

MARCHING ALONG. THE VIEW OF THE IMMENSE CROWD, and of the display generally, as seen from the procession, was singularly striking. The heavy rain which fell for the hour and more immerain which fell for the hour and more impediately preceding the start failed to drive any away. Those who could unrolled their umbrellas, or got under the shelter of some tree or awning; but the rest—and they were by far the greater portion—stolidly stood in their positions, determined not to be driven away by anything less than the proverbial shower of pitchforks, tines downwards. The crowd at the place of starting was, of course, specially large, and rather undemonstrative. In fact, it would have been difficult to be otherwise in the face of such a driving storm as was wise in the face of such a driving storm as was then raging. But within ten minutes of the start the clouds, as if in honor of the occasion, suddenly broke,

and the rain ceased for the day. A rainbow also appeared in the northeast, and was remarked on by not a few in the crowd, who suggested that even Old Probabilities was trying to vie with the citizens to do honor to the occasion. Along the first part of the march on Michigan avenue the people kept on the sidewalk, but soon began to crowd closer. A few at first braved the sticky mud of the avenue to get closer to the carriage of the ex-President, then more, until the Exposition Building was reached, where the shouting multitude crowded into the street until scarcely room enough was left for the passage of the double row of carriages. Behind the stationary part of the throng, also, and on the sidewalks, was another moving mass, surging along as best it could to keep up with the procession. The buildings also were crowded—jammed—with a solid eas of faces, and up and down the cross-streets each way the stores and residences were also overflowing with curlosity-scekers. The Beauverage, on the corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue, was specially brilliant, not only with flars and waving bandkerchiefs, but with pretty faces and bright costumes of the ladies who filled its windows. The Gardner House, near by, also was THE SUN CAME OUT,

ladies who filled its windows. The Gardner House, near by, also was

\*\*RESPLENDENT WITH LIVING BRAUTT.\*

At the Exposition Building the che.ring was repeated and vociferous, but no stop was made, and the long procession slowly passed along, the crowd increasing every minute both in numbers and enthusiasm. North of the Exposition the avenue is devoid of buildings for some distance, and the back windows of large stores on the east side of Wabash avenue were filled with sight-secrs, who here had an usinterrupted though distant view of the scene. Just south of the White-Stocking Park so enterprising speculator had built a stand for the accommodation of those who were willing to pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 for a seat, but the rain spoiled his bopes, and the long rows of empty benches showed his scheme was a failure. The scene as the line turned-from the avenue west on Washington street was almost grand. Not a foot of ground could be seen on the sidewalks or in the street, and the stately rows of six-story buildings were alive with faces looking out from every window and peering over the roofs.

until the procession reached the Sherman House. The cross-streets were filled with vehicles of every description, the peddler's wazon jostling the aristocratic private carriage, and all full of eager aight-seem. The nedestrians slumped along in the mud, were punched by the tongues, knocked out of the way by the

by the wheels of the carriages in their ceaseless endeavors to get nearer the object of their admiration. The mounted police at the head of the line were only able to separate the mass for a time, and then they closed up again closer than before. On the corner of State and Washington streets, was one of the finest sights in the whole line. North to the bridge, south past Madison street, east to Michigan avenue, and west almost as far as the eye could see,—as this was the route the procession was going,—in all directions

A MASS OF MEN, WOMEY, AND CHILDREN; while the dazzling white fronts of the new Music-Hail and Field & Leiter's great store close by the more distant brilldings of Stewart, the McCormick Block, the Board of Trade, and the Palmer Honse all brilliant with color and awarming with people, contributed to make up a scene which has never been equaled here before. On Lake street again, the heavy tall buildings were crowded, and the Tremont House was specially attractive. When the head of the line turned into the street, and again as it turned north on-Clark, shout after shout was given as the handsome carriage and six of the ex-President came in sight. At the Sherman House the display of waying handkerchiefs was so great as to give a curious effect to the eye,—it almost seemed for the moment as though the building was revolving on its foundations. Even the new Court-House took a hand in the celebration, and adventurous men and boys climbed its unfinished stories and perched on corolees and unset pilasters or columns for a better opportunity to see. Another grand sight was presented on the coroer of Clark and Washington streets, where the cheering broke out again, and where the column was stopped to enable it to reform. A MASS OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN;

streets, where the cheering broke out again, and where the column was stopped to enable it to reform.

At the board of taces which are not allowed to grace its windows except on extraordinary occasions, and both it and the building east were provided with temporary balconies outside the first-atory windows to give better facilities to those who wanted to see and be seen. The windows of the lofty Western Union Telegraph Building, the City National Bank Building, and also all the others in the block on wash ngton street between La Salle street and Fifth avenue, were crowded to the sixth story, even though those in the upper windows could hardly get more than a birds-ey view of the scene. They could at least cheer and wave handkerchiefs, and show their desire to join in the celebration. Along Franklin and Monroe streets the crowd was haturally somewhat less dense, but there was not a foot of the way from Park place along the whole rouse to the Paimer House that there was not a glad, expectant, enthusiastic throng to receive (ieu. Grant. It was gratifying also to see that the large wholesale houses on Franklin street, whose sober fronts are scarcely relieved by even a sign, were yesterday brilliant with decorations and filled with cheering voices. The Bryan Block, too, was notleeably crowded, and temporary balconies accommodated a further number, who received the General with such flattering tokens as caused him to repeatedly raise his hat and bow. Still another fine view, both of people and buildings, was presented at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, where the enthusiasm appeared to be greatest, and continued at the hignest possible pitch until the line turned down Adams street. At the Grand Pacific

until the line turned down Adams street. At the Grand Pacide

A LONG STOF WAS MADE

to enable the front end of the line to re-form. There the military—cavalry, infantry, and artilery—divided into two ranks and the procession passed through and went on to the Palmer House, where was assembled the densest crowd ever seen in this city for years, if not during its whole existence. The police were powerless to keep the mass back, and the carriages were frequently compelled to stop so as not to run over some one. But, with very few exceptions, the crewd was singularly good-humored. They allowed themselves to be spattered from head to foot with mad,—the most plentiful that has been seen in the city for a year; they submitted to be wet to the skin, to be crushed, and pounded, and showed without a word of remonstrance. As far as could be seen not an accident or quarrel occurred to mar the event. All the people wanted was to see and to be allowed to cheer, and this they did pretty successfully. They crowded the buildings and stareets, climbed housetops, telegrapa-poles, and lamp-posts, peerbel themselves on every conceivable thing The C., R. I. & P. R. R., one four-horse wagon with motto, "We unite in welcoming the return of America's hero and stateman, the honored guest of the world." The P. Ft. Wayne & C. R. R., one two-horse truck filled with people, and the old motto "We propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

The Black Star Line, one four-horse team, "Our National Bird." Lawrence & Martin, one two-horse and one one-horse team, with a large bottle on the top of the wagons. French, Pottle of the will be bulldings and streets, climbed the residence of Mr. S. D. Kimbs was tastefully decorated with the would help them up a little nigher than the others and waited by the hour until the procession came. When he horse-cars were sloped on State street, just north of Washington, some of the more adventurous ones swarmed into them and filled them in a moment, and there remained, enjoying the usual reward of cool assurance. It was singular to was singular to water the was invalid the potential to the most of the was singular to the was invalid to the was singular to the was singular to the was singular to the was singular to the water to the was singular to the was singular to the was singular to the was singular to the water to the water to the was singular without the slightest exaggeration, needed six

figures to number it. THE BEST YET. IN ALL THE ANNALS OF CHICAGO HISTORY, and of its processions, there was never a dis-play which equaled that of yesterday. That it was fine nobody can deny, and no other city in the Union could have shown the large influx of population that Chicago has. It was, indeed,

portion after geaching the end of the line ran into the other, and portions of it through it, and thus

UGLY HITCHES AND BREAKS

occurred. This was not all. The police management was bad, and a number of South Side cars were allowed to be blocked up on State street, right in the most crowded portion, in the centre of the line of march, thus narrowing the width of the street, and compelling a change in the formation of the military. It was intended to march in fours, making the line longer and the process of passing slower. The line of march should have extended far enough south on Wabash avenue or north on Michigan avenue so as to have allowed plenty of room for dismissal and marching out of the way of retiring booles, as, if this had been done, the several organizations could have taken up cross streets, preventing a blockade, and thus returned to their places of rendezvous in the various sections of the city. As an instance of this, the letter-carriers, upon being dismissed, returned north and took their line of march west on Madison street just as the carriages were passing. The result was confusion and a grand blockade. It was the same when the Mexican veterans returned in their wagons, and there was more confusion.

THE UNION VETBRAN CLUB

was blockaded at Adams and Glark street, but they broke up and mingled with the crowd, thus preventing increased confusion. But it was the same all along the route. Carriages and wagons were allowed to block the streets. On Clark street and Adams this was freely allowed, and in instances carriages filled with people deliberately drove in between the line of procession, broke it in two, and turned around in an opposit direction. The police-management on Clark and Adams streets was shimeful. The specials seemed to have been adeceted especially for their incompetency

rusion prevented, and there would have been ne iclay whatever, as nearly all the organization were to line in ample time and ready to do their avail past.

#### THE DECORATIONS.

PARK ROW. GORGEOUS DECORATIONS.

Park row revealed a wealth of decem

the street, as well as the houses lining the

the street, as well as the houses lining the south side of it,—the whole evincing an assurance of welcome to the city's distinguished visitor. There are nine houses on Park row, and the occapants of each appeared to have view with one and her to see which could do the most in the way of displaying his or her patriotism. That nearest the lake was decorated with a generous drapery of butting and clusters of small flags. The next was hung with festoons of evergreen, which produced a pretty contrast with the The next was hung with festoons of evergreen, which produced a pretty contrast with the small flags grouped in the third and second stery windows, the two large flags flugs to the breeze from the parlor versadas, and the two larger flags suspended in the doorway and caught at its sides after the manner of a current at its sides after the manner of a current to a tent. No. 3 displayed flags, strips of bunting, festoons of evergreen, heavy bunting drapery, Chicees instants, and a multitude of small candles,—the latter two features of the decoration promising much for the evening's illumination. Nos 4, 5 and 6, the latter the residence of Matthew Latlin, added to the general display by a generous unfurling of flags and bunting. Nos. 7 and 8 embarked in the decoration business on a large scale. The second-story bay-windows were ray with festoot; of evergreen, most tastefully arranged, and with flags both large and smail. Aportrait of Grant, surrounded with evergreen white evergreen is above it, and across the window, was the word "Welcome," composed of letters formed of richly-tinted autumn-leaves. Suspended from one of the parlor bay-windows was a large copy of the Stars and Stripes, while to the other were attached smailer flags in great profusion.

The residence of Mr. Joseph Medill, at the corner of Park row and Michigan avenue, was handsomely and profusely decorated. The cupola was dranced with red, white, and blue bunting, while from the roof were suspended double rows of evergreen festoons, which crossed and twined about each other, and waved hither and thither with the swaying breezes. The second-story balcony on the east was hung with thick folds of heavy red, whita and blue bunting, descending from which were falling festoons of evergreen, which crossed each other at frequent intervals. The supports were wound with evergreen, and redered additionally attractive by two large evergreen wreaths. From the second-story window, above the main entraces, depended evergreen festoons, which vergences are red additionally attractive by two large evergreen wreaths. From the second-story window, above the main entraces, depended evergreen festoons, which vergences the window was anoher heavy draping of red, white, and blue bunting, set off in the centre by a shield, surrounded by a graceful evergreen border. Below this, clinging to the windows, and crossing each other, were graceful festoons of the same rich green material while the same harmonious design was carried out by the ornamentation at the base. The general effect latter two features of the decoration promising much for the evening's Illumination. Nos. 4.1

MICHIGAN AVENUE. AS VIRWED FROM THE LAKE PARK,

Michigan avenue presented a gala appearance, and spoke weil for the patriotism of the residence of Mr. Walt Williams, at No. 363, was gayly decorated with flags, evergreens, and bunting; No. 367, large silk flag over the piazza and a number of small flags; No. 385, large silk flag relieved by featoons of evergreen and small flags; lieved by festoons of evergreen and small flags; the residence of Mr. S. D. Kimback, at No. 331. the residence of Mr. S. D. Kimback, at No. 331, was tastefully decorated with large and small flags and evergreen wreaths and festoons; the double houses, Nos. 399 and 331, facing Park row, were elegantly decorated with a profusion of bunting, silk flags, and evergreens, and the word "Welcome," in letters three feet in hight, topped the verands; at No. 327 a picture of Grant was set of by evergreens and large and small flags; the double houses. Nos. 323 and 328, were declared. double houses, Nos. 323 and 325, were decked with the flags of the Chicago Yacht Clue; No. Nos. 300 and 299, were draped with a very large flag, relieved by smaller banners and evergreesa; No. 397, large and small flags; the residence of John B. Drake, corner of Eldridge court, was elegantly festooned with red, white, and blue

THE BEST YET.

IN ALL THE ANNALS OF CHICAGO METOLY, and of the processions, there was here a display which equated that of yesterday. That it was fine nobody can deep, and no other still the fullion could have shown the large influenced, too had that Nature was not generous enough to set with the particule people of Chicago. Justice Pluvious was far noo liberal in his display. He not equity medical and wetchrooughly the line of march, but he drove many a would-sepectator thoore. He droveded thousands of more ming it relead—in last, it powed. But his more ming it relead—in last, it powed. But his more ming it relead—in last, it powed. But his more ming it relead—in last, it powed. But his more ming it relead—in last, it powed. But his more ming it relead—in last, it powed is more ming it relead. The last had been done at the standard of the last o

#### WASHINGTON STREET. MICHIGAN TO WABASH

pleted the design, which was highly effective. Flags flaunted forth f I. A. Kohn & Bro terspaces of the window with the word "Wei hief." and the rames attles. The pillars of wrapped with Nat m were stars and wi Hide & Co., and Halse orated with the and combinations obb's library and

The Washington street Co's magnificent build decorated. As became the ornamentation was affect being produced by the arrangement of the emb tral feature of these tral feature of these we stripes extending on a tral window of the built flags of equal size huns fourth story to the to Clusters of American flags and festoons ornan the remaining windows fect was produced by statues on the fifth story background of American blue surface, sprinkled vividly with the cream which they brought into D. B. Fisk & Co.'s lar west corner of Wabash a street was very artistic striking feature of its immense streamer of retending from the top co and drooping in a huge ind drooping in a huge of the top of the lower m a point in the ce mities of the secon House were very prettil found flags and evergre At Giles Brothers & C and streamers extends while the pillars of draped with flags. The First National with simple but large at drapery of a very artisti At H. M. Kinsley's,

hangings depended fi lower stories of the bu which a gracefully emi Grant had been blaced At the Methodist Bo of American flags tast a very pleasing effect.
At C. L. Wordman & Grant, in the midst of every reens, was a co Union Central Insura eaper Block was ri Reaper Block was rich and evergreens.

The Exchange Build American flags of all sin in this building showed effective design. A lare occupied the centre, and and festcome of every effegraceful banging of red The Brunswick & Ba flying from all its wit one extending from the trance was handsomely trance was ha At the Chamber of C design ornamented the design ornamented the building. The entry w ceedingly rich and grace color bunting, evergre was a handsome portr

forth by the score,

was a handsome portra rounded by flags and e ing piliars being surro hung large fes end of the second stor cross the entry to story was very prettily falling from a common building and caught a the same. These, wit evergreen and bunt cade, produced a very of the exquisite arch The new City-Hall a peatly tricked out a bunting.

In the Union Buildin omnipresent, every while the National fia while the National flaseveral pretty designs the windows fell ferbunting, while the piporting medium of the with large American fix Telegraph Company at tions, but asserted itse ornamentation with a rof the telegraph poles. At the Merchants' B had flars flying. The ing were very neatly ing were very neatly festooned draperies in

Lind's Building with flags in the uppethe second story were and evergreeus, while come? was apparent to Peck & Bausher's been built whose decount evergreens, inclosivet modest, serene at faith, invincible in arverbatim copy of a sertor Jones, of Nevada Gen. Grant at Virginia fen. Grant at Virginia 161 a large flag was str building, and smaller i ded to the general effe neatly trimmed with fl H. McCrea & Co's, the tricked out with tricol
The Staats-Zeitung I
flags, bunting, and ev
standard of all sizes of
from every available v from every available v ful featoons of everg windows. The Germ from the central win financed by American monator sheet of American ne mass of decorate yeed in the construct in handsome design adows extended a vaccion flag. The ilding were almost rs, and festoons of the construction of the constru gh they spe

CORATIONS.

RK ROW. s DECORATIONS. as the houses lining the whole evincing an assurance city's dist nguished visitor.

N. AVENUE. IOM THE LAKE PARK,

evergreen and small flags; S. D. Kimback, at No. 331, he Chicago Yacht Club; No. Il flaga; the double houses, ere draped with a very large

ere draped with a very large lifer banners and evergreens; small flags; the residence of mer of Eldridge court, was with red, white, and blue by rosets of the same, each end of the front, and are gayly decked with flags reaths and trees; No. sail flags; the residence, at No. 280, was tastewith large silk flags, and small flags; Nos. 284 ated with festooned buntsik flags; No. 270, large and evergreens. the Hoo. Thomas Hoyne, elaborately decorated, the ling trimmed with bunting, sts of red, white, and blue, stegant floral shield, and a flags and wreaths; John B. a beautifully trimmed with erican flags; No. 264, small I's house was neatly rofusion of bunting and r. Webrie's residence, court, was tastefully decol small flags; the fesidence was trimmed with large and and mottoes; No. 274, large evergreen festoons, and and mottoes; No. 274, large and small flags; the residence of Mrs. Harrison street, was tasted large and small flags and festooned and 219, large and small flags; schureman & Hand's corated with large and small flags; Schureman & Hand's corated with large and small flags; Schureman & Hand's corated with large and small flags; Schureman & Hand's corated with large and small

THEN TO LAKE. corner of Van Buren street, rated with festopoed butmail flags; the Lake Park to the Control of the Control o

TON STREET. TON STREET.

S TO WABASH.

Washington atreet from saled a beautiful picture of floating streamers, whose of the walls of the hand-this thoroughfare conservations of consequence reamented the large buildle of the street, between the avenues, which is known each of the windows. American flags, while ope a white, and blue stretched for corners of the build-op of the first story below. pleted the design, which, though very simple, was highly effective.

Flags flaunted forth from all the windows of H. A. Kohn & Brothers' store, many of the in-terspaces of the windows bearing the escutcheon with the word "Welcome," "Hall to the thief," and the rames of many of the General's battles. The pillars of many of the windows were wrapped with National flars, and between

them were stars and wreaths of evergreens.

The stores of French, Potter, and Wilson, De Wilde & Co., and Haisey Brothers were lavishly Wilde & Co., and Haisey Brothers were lavishly decorated with the American flag in various sizes and combinations. The building occupied by Cobb's library and S. D. Haskell & Co. was very prettily decorated in red, white, and blue draperies tastefully arranged, with flags disposed here and there to great advantage. The English House was neatly garnished with flags of strengters.

and streamers.

WABASH TO STATE.

The Washington street front of Field, Lefter & Co's magnificent building was very effectively decorated. As became so extensive a facade the ornamentation was simple in design, the effect being produced by the large size and striking strangement of the embellishments. The central feature of these was a monster stars-audstripes extending on a fag-staff from the central window of the building front. Two other fags of equal size hung on the sides from the fourth story to the top of the second story. Clusters of American fags and evergreen designs and festoons ornamented the doorway and the remaining windows. A very fine effect was produced by providing each of the statues on the fifth story of the building with a background of American Unions, whose deepblue surface, sprinkled with stars, contrasted vividity with the creamy tint of the statues, which they brought into splendid relief.

D. B. Fisk & Co.'s large store on the southwast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street was very artistically embellished. The striking feature of its ornamentation was an immense streamer of red, white, and blue, extending from the top corner of the building, and drooping in a huge semicirele, to the centre of the top of the lower story, where it underlay a handsome bust of Gen. Grant, artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers. This streamer was crossed by two others, extending from a point in the 'centre of the roof to the extremities of the second floor. American flags fluttering from all the windows completed the design, which was grand in both its conception and result. The lower stories of the Walton Bouse were very rettily tricked out in festooned flags and evergreens.

At Glies Brothers & Co.'s a profusion of flags and streamers extended from the windows, while the piliars of the facade were richly draped with flags.

STATE TO CLARK.

The First National Bank was embellished

STATE TO CLARK.

STATE TO CLARK.

The First National Bank was embellished with simple but-large and very rich designs in drapery of a very artistic shape.

At H. M. Kinsley's, American flags fluttered forth by the acore, while corregreen and cloth hangings depended from the windows of the lower stories of the building, in the centre of which a gracefully embellished portrait of Gen. Grant had been placed.

At the Methodist Book Concern an abundance of American flags tastefully arranged produced a very pleasing effect.

At C. L. Wordman & Co.'s a portrait of Gen. Grant, in the midst of a labyrinth of flags and everyreens, was a conspicuous object. The Union Central Insurance Company made a handsome display of American flags. The Resper Block was richly decorated with flags and everyreens.

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The Exchange Building was ablaze with American flags of all sizes. The railroad offices in this building abowed a very handsome and effective design. A large portrait of Gen. Grant occupied the contre, and round it were wreathed and festoons of evergreen, and clusters of American flags were effectively arranged, while graceful hanging of red, white, and blue cloth inclosed the motto. Welcomen' at the loot of the design.

CLARK TO LA SALLE.

The Brunswick & Balke Building bad flags flying from all its windows, with a very large one extending from the upper story. The entrance was handsomely decorated with streamers, evergreens, and Chinese lanterus.

At the Chamber of Commerce a very artistic design ornamented the beautiful front of the building. The entry was surmounted by an exceedingly rich and graceful combination of tricolor bunting, evergreen, and flags. Above it was a handsome portrait of Gen. Grant, surrounded by flags and evergreens, the supporting pillars being surrounded with close-diting flags and ornamented in the centre with a handsome bare in evergreen and draper. Along the top of the second story, its lower are extending from a common centre in the top of the building and caught again at different points in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. These, with a number of devices in the same. The same and develon end of the second story, its lower arc extending gross the entry to the chamber. The upper story was very prettily draped with streamers falling from a common centre in the top of the building and caught again at different points in the same. These, with a number of devices in evergreen and bunting scattered over the fa-cade, produced a very line effect, quite worthy of the exquisite architecture of the building it-self.

of the exquisite architecture of the building itself.

The new City-Hall and County-Buildings were
neatly tricked out with American flags and
bunting.

In the Union Building the American flag was
omnipresent, every window showing a pair,
while the National flag combined to beautify
several pretty designs upon the facade. Below
the windows iell festoons of evergreen and
bunting, while the pillars which form the sunporting medium of the lower stories were draped
with large American flags. The Western Union
Telegraph Company assisted in these decorations, but asserted itself more especially in the
ornamentation with a number of American flags
of the telegraph poles opposit the building.

At the Merchants' Building all the windows
had flags flying. The lower steries of the building were very neatly decorated with flags and
festooned draperies in red, white, and blue.

LA SALLE WEST.

LA SALLE WEST. Lind's Building was plentifully tricked out

hand fine time. The lower desired of the buildings of the property of the prop

building. A saloon in the basement held forth
the announcement that:

Ulyses Grant stops here
To try my bottled beer.
The Forbes Building was decorated with
American flags and evergreen festoons. In D.
J. Wren's building flags and mostors of "Welcome" were to be seen. Flags and festoons
ornamented J. Schilling's piacs. The windows
of the Irving House were tricked out with flags
and evergreens.

STATE STREET.

LAKE TO WASHINGTON.

The old City Hotel Block, Nos. 38 to 43, was sparsely decorated with small flags. The J. M. Brunswick Building, Nos. 47 and 49, was covered with small flags and shields, as was the adjoining building, Nos. 51 to 55. At No. 57, occu-pied by Dieboid, Norris & Co., was a prettily draped show window, with a profusion of flags in the upper stories.

No. 59, at the corner of Randolph street, oc-

cupied by Brink's Express Company, was the notable feature of the block. A beautiful stand of colors of all nations was placed in the second

capied by print's Express combany, was the notable leasure of the block. A beautifulstand of colors of all nations was placed in the second story, the entire front of the building being tastefully draped with bunting and evergreen. Booth's cyster house, No. 34, was adorned with a profusion of small flags, and one large flag floated from an upper window. The same description serves for the adjoining buildings, Nos. 36 to 40. From 42 to 53 the adornments were few and far between. At No. 56 a candy-store displayed a saccharine "Welcome to Grant" formed in red and white candy.

The stone-tront building south of Randolph, Nos. 66 to 80, was adorned with a multitude of small flags. At No. 84, Harvey's furnishingstore, a silken canopy was formed over the entrance, and the front was appropriately draped. No. 86 was decked in evergreens, and thence south to Washington street the decorations were limited. The St. James Hotel, on the corner, floated a large flag over, the portico. C. D. Pescock, occupant of the lower floor, had his store draped, and there were some small flags shown above. The decorations on the Central Music Hail, at the southeast corner for Randolph street, were conspicuous by their absence, the building standing out in all its bleak whiteness.

Nos. 79 to 81, Bryant's Business College, were bright with hundreds of small flags upstairs. The lower floor, occupied by John Wilkinson, was handsomely draped with flags. Burier & Tyrrell, at Nos. 83 and 85, hung out long festoons of bunting two stories in length, further effects being derived from artistic ahields and two large stars.

The State street front of Field & Leiter's building was the most artistic piece of decoration on the street. Long folds of magnificent colors hungs from story to story, intermingled with drooping cedar. A bright stand of colors was placed on the corner of the third story, and two large flags hung from the front. The statues in the recesses of the mansard were backed with silver stars in a blue field, while even the railing of th

WASHINGTON TO MONBOB.

THE PALMER HOUSE.

OUTSIDE DECORATIONS.

The roof on the Monroe street side displayed three large flags. Three more fluttered on the State street front. The three upper steries on donroe showed small flags in every window. Brown & Prior's shew-windows were draped with bunting and the windows were filled with small flags. Mrs. Hull's hairdressing establish-ment, 40 Monroe street, was filled with an imment, 40 Monroe street, was filled with an immonse number of tiny flags, having a very pleasing effect. Mr. Beers, the tailor next door to Mrs. Hull's, had a similar display. Gale & Blocki's drug-store was draped in bunting and profusely ornamented with small flags. Ward & Davis, gentlemen's furnishing goods, displayed three shields, the centre one bearing the word "Wel-come," the other two the devices, "Hail to the Chief" and "Union forever." The Parisian

beautiful, until almost perfection is reached in the imposing ornamentation covering the entire front of a large brown-stome structure, and them dwindling away again and finding an end in a single flag hung inside the window of another beer-saloon bordering the river.

As remarked above, then, a flag over the door of F. K. Andrew's lager-beer hall was the most easterly decoration to be met on Lake street.—In each of the windows of the building, No. 5, occupied by Gray Bros., contained a flag; while just opposit them Boughton's restaurant bloomed out in a shield, upon which was a picture of Grant, and was surrounded by flags. Chapman, Grier & Co., No. 22, had a flag in the windows, and between each two a shield with the word "Welcome." Featoons of the National colors extended the length of No. 62, occupied by Metzler & Roschild, and the windows were filled with flags.

STATE TO DEARBORM.

The few flags in the windows of A. Booth's place, No. 63, served to show off to good advantage the extent of front. F. Deutsch, No. 64, used flags very sparingly in his windows. A because of the state of the windows of No. 65, occupied by Landreth's seed-house. Valentine & Co., No. 66, had a few flags. Nos. 67 and 68, Messra. Weinreb & Alpiner and H.L. Morrill, presented a very similar appearance, having festoons of evergreens hanging from, and flags in, their windows, and shield-shaped likenesses over their entrances. Similar to this also was No. 67, cameron, Amberg & Co.'s place, Nos. 71 and 78, presented a beautiful appearance. Long pleces of ounting in National colors hung in very graceful festoons along under the windows. Cameron, Amberg & Co.'s place, Nos. 73 and 79, hung out a few flags. From each of the four stories of Squirgs Bros. & Co., Nos. 78 and 80, were hung festoons of evergreens, with many flags at the places where they were fastened. A long and brood strip of the National colors looped very gracefully, together with a roset of flags in their windows. In the windows. Cribben de Sexton, Nos. 70 and 71, hung out

turing Company, No. 109, was similarly draped. C. E. Newman & Co., No. 110, had flags in their windows, and a few shields.

One of the most elaborate and, possibly, the most costly decorations on this street was that upon the front of the building Nes. 111 and 113, occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. About, the middle of the third story, and surmounted by an eagle with wings outspread, was a representation of Justice, heroic size, holding a sword in her right hand and a pair of scales in her left. Fastened to the eagle's talons and extending diagonally downward either way across the building were very heavy festoons of red, white and blue bunting. The second-story was covered with evergreen shields and festoons and rosets of flags. In each window of the lower story was a large wreath of evergreen, and between the windows were broad stripes of the National colors. In front of the building and standing upon a red, white, and blue pyramidal pedestal about three feet high was a bronze statue of victory throwing a wreath toward the passer-by. Suspended between Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s and H. C. & C. Durand's was a very large picture of Gen. Grant sucrounded with evergreens, and to which in turn, and extending to the sides of the street, were very long evergreen festoons. Standart & Campbell, No. 115, had a few flags in their windows. Next the beautiful display at 111 and 113 was that upon the Inter-Ocean Building. It was perhaps the most elaborate of them all. On the fourth story and nearly covering that part of the front, was a representation of the Goddess of

Moore, No. 168, put out a few flags. Parkhurst & Wilkinson, Nos. 184-192, had a large number of flags in their many windows, and a long line of red, white, and blue festoons extending the entire length of their building and just beneath the windows of their third story. The Evergreen Restaurant, No. 187, was covered in front with evergreen, and flags, and shields, and pictures of Grant. S. Bauar & Co., No. 191, had flags in their windows. Thomas J. Kirk & Co. displayed two large flags. Over the building of M. E. Page & Co., No. 213, floated a large flag, as did also one from each window. Durand Bros. & Co., No. 217, displayed many small flags.

One of the most unpretentious and at the same time noticeable ornaments on Lake street, was that on the front of the building occupied by the United States Distilling Company, No. 223. Thrust boldly out of a fourth story window, and on a very lean-looking lath, was a very small and exceedingly old and dilabidated broom; while hanging from the stick was a large green paper, upon which was written in wretched letters with lamp-black, "Welcome U. S. G."

A few flags in the front of H. T. Lally & Co.'s place, No. 237; two large flags on John Davis & Co.'s building, and a solitary flag floating from the top of the shot tower completed the decoration in this direction. Beyond the river and the line of march an occasional flag showed that the people there had not entirely forgotten that a great visitor had just arrived.

CLARK STREET.

WATER TO BANDOLPH. The decorations on Clark street were not very elaborate or elegant, as a rule, but they were bretty general. Miller & Taylor, No. 3, fruit dealers, displayed numerous flags. E. Geewe, saloon, No. 17, made a show of flags, and the St. Charles Hotel was decorated elaborately. The Brinkworth Market, No. 18, displayed flags and festoons of evergreen. Wasserman's beer hall, No. 20, was tastily decorated, flags and hall. No. 20, was tastily decorated, flags and evergreens extending from the door to the lamp-post opposit. H. Enderis, German Consul, had his bookstore, corner of Clark and Lake, wrapped in flags and entwined with evergreens. The old Produce Exchange, late Republican headquarters, had flags at the upper windows, and the stores below made simple displays. Scott & Co., southeast corner of Clark and Lake decorated. southeast corner of Clark and Lake, decorated their place with bunting, flags, and streamers, and the display was quite creditable. The dis-

with a roset of fags in twith with dars, bung out be window, and abied bearing the word "Welcome" and a picture of Gen. Grant, made the place of Messinger Brox, No. 82, look very beautiful, especially as it stood just next the building, No. 84, eccupied by Bidney of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display was quite creditable. The display of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display was quite creditable. The display of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display was quite creditable. The display of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display was quite creditable. The display of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display was quite creditable. The display of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display was quite creditable. The display of the Western Bank-Note Engrand the display of the Western Bank-Note and 94, had a miscellancous lot of fags in their windows.

Western Bank-Note and the windows were very beautiful. Though a very high building, the long festoons of evergreen hanging from each store so overlapped each other stop of the window was marked by fags fluttering in the wind. Over the Lake street entrance was a very unique combination of bunning, fags, and evergreens, around a shield bearing the word "Welcome." The attenues of the Howe Scale Company's blace of business, No. 94, was very tastefully and window decorations; and Joseph displayed as on the of the urise of the windows. The ultimate the word "Welcome." The store flow, was a shield bearing the word "Welcome." The store flow, was also as the word were surrounded with heavy red, rated with a score and a likeness of Gen. Grant. Flags were in the windows and a were prevented and the word "Welcome." The store flow, was also as the product of the was a likeness of Grant.

The store and the word were surrounded with heavy red, rated with a surrounded with heavy red, rated with score and the windows and a corner of the window was a fag surmounted by an experiment of the rich part of the window was a most of the same not the windows and a corner of the window w

blue festoons. The Piane & Atwood Manufacturing Company, No. 109, was similarly draped.

C. E. Newman & Co., No. 110, had flags in their

flags, and the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Railroad Company made a similar display.

McChesney Bros., southeast corner Clark and Randolph streets, was prettily decorated. The county's portion of the new Court House was elaborately decorated, though the work are not commenced until about 9 o'clock. Contractor Sexton, seeing that the county authorities bad neglected to do anything, bore the expense himself. On either end of the building he had a twenty-two-foot flag, and the intervening space festooned with evergreen, and embellisoed with flags. Superior Block was handsomely set off, the Probate Court, College of Law, the Erie & Lake Shore Dispatch Freight L'ine, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company and the Great Western Railroad Company joining. There was a profusion of flags of all nationalities, bunting and evergreens, and few buildings presented a better appearance.

A. R. DaCosta, No. 75, displayed flags and bunting neatly arranged. The ticket office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, No. 81, had its front covered with flags and bunting. Gale & Blocki, druggists, No. 85, had their windows framed with evergreen, and alberal display of bunting and flags from their front. Hamilin's Theatre came very near not being decorated at all, but Waloole's establishment, No. 91, made up for it. He displayed quite a number of flags.

The Northwestern National Bank trimmed their windows and doors with evergreens, and also hung out the starry banner. The Exchange building was covered with flags, and the offices beneath were neatly trimmed. The St. Louis & Iron Mountain & Southern Railread and the Arkansas & Texas Railroad offices were dressed with evergreens, and Mags in the window.

The Grand Trunk Railroad ticket office, No. 108, was trimmed with flags, bunting, and shields. Chapin & Gore, No. 121, had the word "Welcome" in evergreen over their door on a background of red, white, and blue. The doors and windows were trimmed with cedar, and a neat monigram design ornamented the front.

Alvord's hat sto RANDOLPH TO MADISON.

and a liberal display of bunting and flars. Martin Mayer, hatter, No. 180, had a good show of flars. Wadhams & Roundy. Masonic goods and costumes, No. 192, displayed flags and bunting. Joseph Becker, No. 193, showed flags and evergreens, and had a picture of Grant in his doorway. William Spence, No. 114, exhibited flags and bunting. McAllister & Co., No. 196, displayed streamers and flags; and Henrici & Co., restaurant, evergreens and flags.

Ald. Lawler, saloon, No. 200, had a canopy of streamers over the sidewalk and the motto: "The people's voice aione can raise the people's shout of thunder." Samuel Lamm, No. 203, showed flags. The Kentucky Block was decorated with flags and streamers, but with no elaborateness. Gardou's saloon, No. 207, showed flags. and Adams & Co., next door, also had flags in great profusion. H. Reinhart, No. 208, exhibited flags., and Thomas A. Parker, news-dealer, No. 210, was content with a similar display.

ance Building made handsome displays, both of flags and evergreens. Acc. 177 and 178, the offices of the Travelers' Insurance Company, had some pretty designs in evergreens, while flaglets were flying from every window and door. If On the opposit side, at the building on the northwest corner, there were many flags, many shields, many pictures of Gen. Grant, all of which showed to much advantage. The office of Tuck Bros. & Johnston, at No. 203, had their windows evergreened and flagged, and what resembled ministure cannon on a revolving pedestal in one of them. There was a very general decoration all along La Balle to Madison, but to describe one would be to describe all.

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MORNEY OF ALLEAN AND THE CARPORT SETTING AND ALLEAN AND

there was a very chaste and neat display, contributed by the insurance frateralty of Chicago. It consisted of the flags of all the nations through which Gen. Grant had traveled, and in which he had been honored. They were arranged in arches, covering the four corners of the street, and in the centre of which was a large American flagto which was appended the motto: "All countries bonor him; his own more than any other."

S. M. Moore & Cummings, in the Bank of Commerce Building, had a very tasty display of evergreens and bunting, in stars, wreaths, shields, etc. At 164, 170, 171, 175, and 176, there was merely a display of flags, mainly the small kind.

Juvenile Pinafore Company

red, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week red, Sunday included, 36 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, IR.

TETRUNE has established branch office of subscriptions and advertisements a RIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Ba ELER, Agent. DON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. F. Gilland, Agent. HINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

AMUSEMENTS. Haverly's Theatre. ret. corner of Monroe. En Juvenile Pinafore Company fiernoon and evening.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

One of those rare and gratifying cases there justice is reached by a short cut oc-ntred yesterday in St. Louis, where a brutal surderer, on his fourth trial for the crime, ded guilty to murder in the second ent would not exceed five years. The Judge, however, had different ideas, and put him in for twenty-five years.

Revised and corrected returns do sh the big victory gained on the 4th of November. The figures are now at hand from every county in Pennsylvania, and the majority of the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, she head of the ticket, over his Democratic opponent is 58,338, while his majority over all is 27,912. In Minnesota the majorities for the Republican Stat ticket range from 15,000 to 20,000.

In the procession of yesterday in honor of the city's guest, Gen. GRANT rode in the with the Hon. CARTER HARRIand the Hon. THOMAS HOYNE, two ft fledged and lively Democrats. The situation for the two latter was dangerous in the ex-treme, and their cheerfulness is only to be ted for by the supposition that they were ignorant of their danger. Gen. Granz captured thousands of Democrats during the War. He captured them by squads, comnies, regiments, and thousands. Did pture our two Democrats on the route?

The reunion of the Army of the Tenne at Haveriy's Theatre last evening was an oc on of memorable interest. It is hard to remember when a more brilliant and notable assemblage ever gathered in Chicago before. As if rising to the spirit of the time and place, all the speakers were unusually felicitous in their addresses. Mayor Haranson's welcome, like that he gave to Gen. Grant in the afternoon, was extremely pleasant, reflecting credit alike upon the city and himself; and the addresses of Gov. Cullon, ex-Minister Washburne, Judge Gresham—indeed, all the addresses—were in harmory with the feeling of unbounded welcome and good-will which pervades the entire city and State.

Few meteorological changes more rapid than that which occurred in Chicago yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock have ever been experienced in this latitude. Up to a certain time it really seemed as though the Weather Fiend was doing his worst to make the Gnawr demonstration a dreary, hopeless, uncomfortable failure, but that he relented in an instant when he saw the stub born determination of the multitud Literally in the twinkling of an eye rlonds giving down torrents of rain disap-peared instantly, leaving a clear sky and a bright sun for the remainder of the day. The change was noted and welcomed by fully half a million of people,—which is rather more attention than the weather has been accustomed to receiving in this locality.

There is just now a marked searcity material for Democratic stump-speeches, and it is something in the nature of a misand it is something in the nature of a mistoriune to be compelled to make one. Senator McDonalp seems to have realized this hisadvantage in his address last evening before the Hexpericus Club at Indianapolis, as he devoted his remarks almost exclusively to a legal argument of the constitutionality of the Federal Election laws,—a style of speed that would do very well if delivered before a full beach of jurists, but one not calculated to excite much enthusiasm in a political club. The question of the constitutionality of the Election laws is not now before the people of the United States, but the question of continuing that law and of unforcing it is before the people, or was at the recent elections, and the people gave abundant sydence of an affirmative desire. They are willing to leave the question of They are willing to leave the question of sonstitutionality for decision by the United States Supreme Court, but, pending that decision, they propose that the Federal Government shall undertake to secure a fair an honest count in all elections

this is a provincial idea, and that conplace, but have a fixed locality. We have no objection to the Gazette's proposition except so far as it would apply it to Cincinnati as the locality. If we are to have a fixed place, then Chicago is better adapted for it than Cincinnati. Such a locality should be a centre of industry, transportation, busiess, energy, and political power. Cincinis not such a centre, and never be. It lacks in all those elements which conspire together for the success of a ticket. This is shown by the experience of the past. One ticket nominated in that city was elected, but only by the "skin of its teeth," while the tickets nominated in Chicago have gone through with rush. Every consideration of success and every element that helps produce it pertain to Chicago. In these respects no compari-son can be made between the two cities. We might cite many reasons why the Conventerial as well as political nature, but thes are unnecessary so long as the Gazette puts it upon the ground af a "centre." On that

ground there is no room for doubt. The recent alliance between Austria and Germany has produced a lively impression in France. The people look upon any step the German Government takes as a menace te hem, and this particular alliance they regard as closing the hope in the future of the mu-tual sympathy which has heretofore existed between Austria and France. The Paris cor-respondent of the London Times, commenting on the popular feeling in that city, says:

"The first consequence of the Vienna interview is, accordingly, the removal of every possibility of an effective rapprochement between France and Austria, -a rapprochement which, whether for peace or not, would have been one of the most fortunate on which France could reckon; for an under standing between France, England, and Austria would certainly have been most fruitful in results of every kind, and a log ical and powerful contribution to the work of peace." There is little compensation for France in the prospect of a Russian alliance, as that could not help her much, and, besides, might alienate sympathies she has had with other nations since the close of her was with Germany, nor is there compensation in the probability that BISMARCK had any intention of isolating her, but was working to produce that result with Russia. The only ope for France evidently lies in a diplomac which is clever enough to thwart the scheme of BISMARCK; but that style of diplomac has not yet appeared in French political re

THE POPULAR HONORS TO GRANT. The popular welcome to Gen. GRANT by

the people of Chicago, participated in by the

multitude drawn hither from the adjoining

States, was of no ordinary character. Gen

GRANT was not fresh from the fields of victorious battle; he was not now presented to the country with the glory of recent achievements and recent triumphs won in his country's cause. He was not now making the acquaintance of his countrymen for the first time. One-third of the people of the United States at the present time have been born or have reached manhood since the War closed and since GBANT's active Generalship terminated with Lze's surrender. During the the day at Appomattox, GRANT has been familiar to the people. His victories, his battlefields, his sieges, and his marches have passed into history. In that time he has laid aside his rank, his uniform, and his sword, and become a private citizen. He has been twice elected to the Presidency and twice endured the partisan strife and acrimonius criticism of popular National elections. The successful Genera has been superseded by the successful bandidate, and the twice-chosen civil Buler. What then did the demonstration yesterday signify? It was not the mere honoring of a military chieftain; that was done years ago. It was not the partisan tribute to a partisan President, or expectant partisan candidat for the Presidency. Past Presidents are no thus distinguished, however their services may be remembered. Prospective or possible party candidates are not thus welcomed by the universal homage of a whole people. Why, then, this popular welcome and greeting to a man whose deeds have long since been immortal ized and celebrated by his countrymen There is nothing in Gen. GRANT'S persona manners to render him especially popular He is not an erator; he lacks that brillianer of speech, that fascination of language which so often captivates the admiration and

The American soldier, who, if he did not conquer foreign lands and add new nations to his own, won the admiration of mankind by unequaled deeds of arms, thus maintain ing the integrity of his own country un broken, and by suppressing an internal re volt emancipated millions, and gave to the American Republic a standing among the nations of the earth that has no parallel, this soldier, after having worn the official robes as Ruler of the Peo. ple whose nationality he had done so much to save, voluntarily laid down his office and as a private citizen, without a title, with out any rank, sought in travel that relaxation which he had not enjoyed in the camp nor in the Executive office. Calm and unobtru sive, a type of true American citizenship the civilized world welcomed the man whose glory and renown were all the more brilliant in their eyes because of the plainness and simplicity with which he was attended. They discovered the gam, notwithstanding the simplicity of its setting. In him they recognized the American character. Un-titled, unberalded, unemblazoned with insignfa, he was to them a fitting representative of the Western Empire, whose honors and distinctions rest in the confidence and respect of the people, jewels, or by regalia. The man in the senting the principle of American Repubown record as the great soldier of his age he was the peer of even the most exalted. The people of all nations and the sovereigns

charms the ear of the multitude.

acteriatics of the great Republic, which is now at once the wonder and the admiration of mankind. He went abroad the unofficial representative of the greatest, freest nation upon earth; a successful General without a sword; the repeated ruler of a continent This victorious hero and retired ruler, with out rank other than that of a citizen of the Free Republic, was greeted with such honors as never were shown to Kings or conquerors surrounded with all the attributes of power. In the political, governmental, and popu-

lar greetings extended to GRANT in foreign lands, the American people discovered how greatly our institutions were honored and respected abroad; and when GRANT turned his face homeward, declaring that after all he had seen and all that he had heard he was prouder than ever that he was a citizen of Free America, the American heart warmed to this iron man who, despite the homage of the world, only loved his country all the more. The admiration of other peoples found a reflex in the American estimate of his country. The popular seclaim and welcome of yesterday-which was but an exhibition of the National feeling—was not for GRANT the soldier, nor for GRANT the President that had been, nor for GRANT the politician, nor for GRANT the President that may be. It was not because they recognized him in any of these characters. The popular heart, aroused by the spontaneous homage bestowed upon an American citizen in foreign lands, went out in all its fullness to the great soldier, to the man who had been their chosen ruler, to the man who was now a private citizen; but who everywhere, as soldier, ruler, citizen, at home and abroad. always and at all times never forgot that he was an American, and never forgot that the highest honors and the proudest distinction that a man could bear was that of an American citizen,-a citizen of the Free American Republic.

DOES IT PAY!

Now that the public display incident t Gen. Grant's reception is over, a good many people who spent more or less money in flags, bunting, red, white, and blue flannels. misspelt mottoes and other devices of decoration, will ask themselves, Did it pay? Other who tramped through the muddy streets and are sore this morning from the unso customed exercise, with nothing but soiled their departed glory, will join in the ques tion, Did it pay? The vast crowd that sub mitted to all the discomforts of packed horse cars, the women that bedraggled their skirt over the slushy crossings and along the dirty sidewalks, even the favored ones wh had money enough to hire carriages to ride in the procession, or those who secured de sirable windows at a premium to lool down upon the besprinkled and tramping thousands, will join in the universa chorus, Did it pay? The men wh celebrated in true Fourth-of-July fash ion and stimulated their enthusiasm with liberal potations will feel of their heads this morning, while their wives will propoun the question, Did it pay? Everybody who took an active, fatiguing, or costly part in yesterday's grand demonstration will be drum, Did it pay?

The old oui bono aspect of life is alway obtruding itself upon struggling humanity "The day after" is, in all cases, a perplex ing if not a regretful period. Perhaps a few ill-grained people, with envy or malice in their hearts, may begrudge all the expenditure and glittering show of the occasion t the hero of the hour, but even the mass of those who believe that the American people cannot do too much honor to the great Gen eral of the Union War, who has received popular homage in all quarters of the globe will ponder more or less upon the utility and rationality of such displays as yesterday's, and finally leave the problem as undecided sa before. There is just one class that will be troubled by no regrets and no doubts,-the children; they never get tired and never count the cost; to them the game is always worth the candle; they will get up this morning as fresh as ever, and revel for several days in the sights which were but "a fleeting show" to their elders. Their parents and adult relatives should find a ompensation in the pleasure they gave the little folks, and may console themselves still further by the reflection that, before the next holiday shall come around, they, too, will have forgotten the fatigues, discomforts and expenditures of its predecessor, and enter with equal interest upon the new diversion.

There are several compensatory circum stances, however, in addition to the pleasure given to the young people. Yesterday was a lesson in history to all who are not old enough to remember the actual events of the War. It taught them to properly appreciste the sentiment of patriotism, and incul-cated more than any moral lecture could s proper spirit of National pride and worthy ambition. Thousands were enabled by the procession to get a personal view of a man who is destined to hold one of the most conspicuous places in American history, and they will carry the recollection thereo. down the valley of life and discourse of it to their children by their firesides. There is something infectious about a grand popular demonstration that reaches even the most stolid and indifferent people. A thousand flags create more patriotic emotion than one Hundreds of men awoke yesterday to a pride in their Nation who never before experienced such a sensation in their humdrum business life. Thousands of people in the city and from the country enjoyed a comparatively inexpensive holiday, and found a keen pleasure in every moment of the excitement of which they partook. Yesterday's display, too, was a proper acknowledgment on the part of Chicago and the people of the Northwest, for which Chicago is the capital, of the honors so liberally and cordially bestowed upon the distinguished American citizen by oreign nations; an omission to receive Grant on his return home with the same outward manifestation of admiration and respect which he found abroad would have been insulting to the foreign nations that did him bottom to the foreign nations that did him honor and a sorry comment upon the character of the American people. Philosophers who are disposed to deprecate the appeal to popular enthusiasm through the senses of sight and hearing may console themselves with the thought that the masses have no other way in which to give expression to their strong feelings.

strong feelings.

As a matter of fact, the American people take fewer holidays and indulge less in popular displays than any other people in the month of the people in the p

ples every possible excuse is improved in order to gain a holiday. Death-days are celebrated as well as birth-days, religious holidays as well as national holidays. The sentiment of patriotism is cultivated by a variety of celebrati rdens are put upon the people to furnish the paraphernalia of gorgeous fireworks rations, parades, reviews, and demon strations of all kinds. The American peo ple are too busy to cultivate this sort of thing,—perhaps they go to the other ex-treme. At all events, there is no danger that great popular fetes like that of yesterday will become too numerous in this cour try, and no occasion for such a demonstra tion could be more fitting than that of wel coming home the most distinguished American of the time with a reception that had n tinge of partyism and no purpose of indi

TILDEN IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS There is no quicker or surer way of esti-mating the position of a man than to find how he stands in the house of his friends They, knowing him the best and familian with his everyday life, have better mean of judging of him than those who are not associated with him and have no knowledge of the motives which actuate him, or the purposes for which he is working. Applying this rule to Mr. TILDEN, and measuring him by the standards of his own party, we ge closer to Usufruct and his bar'l than it i possible to do from outside sources. Take for instance, the New York World, whose Democracy cannot be challenged. The editor of that paper probably know more of his ins and outs and twistings and turning than any one else, possibly excepting th nephew PELTON, who is his Man Friday The World says of him :

There was nothing but dalliance at Gramer Park throughout those eventful days, and 'futil dalliance' at that. This, with the subsequer scandals and revelations of the cipher telegrams of the income-tax business, and of the mysteriou gotistions with Mr. Consume, has produced of on concerning Mr. TILDEN in this State or which Mr. KELLY and the stalwarts have success fully played against Gov. Rosinson, and which will be fatal to Mr. Tilden's candidacy in 1880 It is an impression which neither Kentucky nor any other State can efface from the minds of the Democratic and the Independent voters of New York. The methods by which Mr. Tilden has contrived to retain the advocacy of certain person here and elsewhere who know him chiefly, to us our contemporary's language, 'through his sacri-fices and benefices,' are more generally known by the Democratic voters of New York than is cor nonly suspected."

The New York Sun is another stand Democratic organ which hitherto ha bolstered up TILDEN, but can now stomacl him no longer. Its testimony, though plaintive, is clearly to the point. It says: "Mr. TILDEN might well have been content triumph over his Republican opponents. E seemed, however, equally determined to give r quarter to what might be called the other wing is own party. It will not do to characterize all members or all the leaders of that wing a public plunderers. There are men among them a pure as any in the State. The scare of TILDEN and Conon's contest with the Court of Appeals have ever entirely healed, and, although John Kelly as now struck the death-blow, John Kelly hand would have been powerless if Mr. Tilozi had early adopted a policy of Democratic bretherly love. With the Presidency any man should be content; Mr. Tilden seemed hardly willing that statesman like SANFORD E. CHURCH should si down to so much as a plate of cold victuals. The ospect of a reunion of the scattered forces of the Democratic party in this State in time to be avail le at the next Presidential election is not, we ar sorry to say, at present very brilliant."

The Vicksburg Hereld, one of the sound in the South, characterizes him as a dan ous and mischievous element in politics, and sounds a note of warning to Northern Demograts not to nominate him for th Presidency if they expect the Southern De morracy to rally about their candidate

These are only a few expressions from the political friends of Mr. TILDEN, but they suffice to show how he is regarded by those who know him best. Had he even the sensi tiveness of a rhinoceros, such comment from his associates and co-workers would drive him incontinently off the course. As it is, he appears to be as oblivious to the censure of his friends as to the assaults of

his enemies. THE STETTAUER FAILURE. As a good many people have anticipate the final showing of the STETTAL & fails reveals a disgraceful condition This language is warranted by it a temen by the expert accountant at reditors in New York, and LY COD fessed by the partners in the e not one of them dared to put in an appear since. The attorney for the STATIAUERS of deavored to explain their absence on th ground that the newspaper statements concerning their affairs had been exaggerated and had consequently created a prejudice against them. Had this been the case, the STETTAUERS would have been on hand t show wherein they had been misrepresented the truth is that the newspapers have at n time said anything half so scandalous about the failure as the matter-of-fact statement o the accountant and the admissions of their attorney. It was an outrageous transaction for the STETTAUERS to gamble upon their creditors' money, though this may not be actionable at law; but if there was a sworn statement on the 1st of January last, repre enting's surplus of \$450,000, when there wa an actual deficit of \$203,867.72 at that date as now ascertained from an examination of the accounts, that circumstance may bring the STETTAUERS within reach of crimins secution, and it is a duty which the cred ors owe to their guild and the law-officers to the community to prosecute them to the full extent of the law.

It seems that there is an actual deficit of about \$650,000 in any case, counting the profits of last year, and, if the reported surplus of nearly half a million on Jan. 1 were correct, there would be a total loss of more than \$1,100,000. The admitted speculations of the firm fail to account for so heavy loss. Their grain gambling cost their creditors nearly \$300,000, though it is notable that the broker through whom they made the largest losses (EICHOLD) insisted to the reporters that the STETTAUERS had not been speculating at all. There were other losses in railroad stocks and mining investments of a purely speculative character which are now admitted, but altogether they fall far short of the huge amount which creditors are forced to lose. The investigation should not stop where it is, but proceed till all the details of the diagraceful business shall have been exposed. The meanest, but perhaps the most characteristic, feature about the failure is the protection against loss which the STETTAUERS have extended to their relatives and friends. One ARRAHAM STRITAURE had (as represented) allowed the firm the use of \$136,000 since 1864, and it is a remarkable coinci-dence that he should urge and secure the payment of this claim just before the public announcement of the failure, though it had previously run fifteen years without any

the STETTAVERS had that large amount of money in the firm during fifteen years, his status in equity is really that of a silent partner, and we should not be surprised if every dollar of the

nxiety on his part. If any relative of

money may be recovered from him by action at law. So the mother-in-law and brother in-law were either paid outright in money or secured against loss by mortgage, and there was a noteworthy absence of Jewish faces from the meeting of 200 creditors that naturally enough raised the race question; it was not a reflection upon the Israelite race, except that any people must feel humiliated at such conduct as the Syrramens have been guilty of, but it is a reflection upon the firm which will and ought to deprive them of any sympathy from the creditors who have been

left in the lurch.

The attorney for the STETTAUERS professed to think that an offer of 85 cents on the actual assets of the firm (which amounts to about 50 per cent of the actual indebtedness) was a generous offer, and ought to be grate fully accepted by the outraged creditors The sense of the meeting was adverse to this, and well it might be. The creditors should take every dollar of assets that car be found with a search-warrant in any of the collateral branches of the STETTAUER family or among their "preferred" friends; administer upon these assets, and divide up the proceeds; and then let the STETTAUER retire from business. Merchants who are overtaken by legitimate and unavoidable business misfortunes are entitled to, and almost invariably receive, sympathy, extensions, and new credit to enable them to resume; but the present failure does not seem to come under the category of commercial reverses, and there are few men who will care to trust this same firm in any new

Gen. GRANT's ideas of Chicago will be rea with peculiar interestrat a time when Chicago's ideas of Gen. Grant have received so clear an expression. To a reporter of the Cincinnsti Enquirer, who interviewed him on Tuesday last at Galena, the General declared his prefer very freely. The conversation ran thus:

"You like Chicago, then?"
'Yes, I think Chicago a great city. It is one of the few cities where a stranger can go and not fee that he is alone. San Francisco, Chicago, an New York are the three creat cities of America is that respect. They are metropolitan."

PERSONALS.

Lord Rosebery is reported by the English papers as having recently won \$100,000 on the turf. He will be remembered as the party who married Miss Hannah Rothschild about a year ago, the young lady "staking" him with a check for \$1,000,000, which she sent around in a little box the day before the wedding. We are sorry to be obliged to state, that there are no more Rothschild girls on the market.

The beautiful daughter of a wealthy Philaelphian ran away a few days ago with a penniles oung man whose suit her parents had opposed the strangest part of the affair is the fact that, s far as known, the happy man never worked in a dry-goods store, parted his bair from the homeplate to second base, or belonged to a social club If girls get to eloping with this style of young men they are liable to amount to something in the sweet by and hereafter.

"Robert Goodpaster, of Owingsville, Ky. was a sensitive bankrupt. Being accused of trick ery, he said he would live just long enough to clear himself of suspicion and then kill him self. A trial at law vindicated him, and immediately after the verdict he swallowed a fatal dose of poison."-New York Times. We repro death-rate would increase were similar sentiment

Dr. Jaeger, of Stuttgart, Germany, has been making a fresh investigation into the subject of the seat of the human son), and that the workings of the latter are recorded on the surface of the for-mer; also that by the use of certain volatilizing chemicals in the nostrils specific traits of charac can be produced or changed. - New York Tribun Specific traits of character can also be produced b he use of a volatile boxing-glove in the same place, -a fact known for centuries. Dr. Jaeger mus

Jennie June writes that "George Francis Train has relinquished for years the use of meat, tea, and coffee, and stimulants of all kinds, and lives a singularly pure and abstemious life, as f shutting himself up in a cell, he lives out of doors, in the free air of Heaven. He looks the picture of superb health, and says he enjoys a freedom from all allments unknown to those defile themselves with the ordinary brute met of esting and living. His mind, bowever, is full of belief in impending disaster." Most any man's would be after a visit from the average female

ewspaper correspondent.

Last week Secretary Evarts, with a party Washington in pursuance of the act of Congre an appropriate monument, and imposed upon the Secretary of State the duty of selecting and locat-ing it. The party called, at Wakefield, upon Mrs. Sallie Washington, the granddaughter of Augus-tine Washington, the half-brother of George, and the widow of her cousin Lawrence Washington. Mrs. Washington was born in 1799, the year of the death of the General. She bears a striking resemblance to the pictures of Martha Washington and in her manner reminds one of the courtly grac which characterized the matrons of the olden time

Interviewing is just being introduced in England, and the London Saturday Review h the following to say concerning the practice "The custom of interviewing, as it is called, is daily gaining ground. The process is most simple, and popular curiosity is gratified without any effort on the part of any one. The interviewer, as rule, devises the interview. There are exceptions as when Prince Bismarck tells the corresponden of the London Times what he wishes it to b thought he is doing or intending. The interviewe has nothing to do but to record what he is told to say, and to show his gratitude by effusions of per-ennial adulation. Ordinarily the interviewer pumps the eminent person he is interviewing as well as he can, and immediately prints a conversa-tion such as his memory and imagination can supply him with." The Court Circular in describing a recent

wedding says that the bridesmalds were dresses of glossy white foulard silk, and watered silk, profusely trimmed with silk embroidery and Breton lace, caps of white gauze, ornamented with the flowers of the respective seasons, the Misses Hilds and Violet Cazalet, the youngest of the young ladies, wearing daisies to represent Spring; Miss Palmer and Miss Madeline Cazalet, roses, lins-trative of Summer; Miss Fawcett and Miss Con-stance Cazalet, corn-flowers and poppies, as Autumn; and the Misses Elfrida and Dora Cazalet, Autumn: and the Misses Elfrida and Dora Cacalet, ivy wreath and holly, representing Winter. This is all very nice, but the important point the whereabouts of the rest of the Cazalet girls, seems to have been overlooked. We are afraid the Queen will have to get another city editor for the Circular,—the present one allows himself to be "scooped" too often.

Now that Bennett, of the Herald, has secured the Presidency of a polo club, and Dana a first-class trotter for the 2:24 races next season, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribbins, must skirmish around and do something in the way of a th-

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, must skirmish around and do something in the way of athletic sports, if he wishes to keep in the front rank of journalism. This matter has been on our mind for some time, and at first we thought of recommending croquet to Whitelaw as a fascinating pastime, in the pursuit of which his native talent might be made to shine. But the formation of "The National Croquet and Cora Association" warned us that the field was already occupied. The blcycle Imacy, however, comes in the nick of time to save Mr. Reid from oblivion. It is the latest novelty, and Nature has provided the editor of the Tribuse with a pair of less that, in this instance, are a treasure. We shall scan the columns of the Tribuse amiliously for Mr. Reid's challenge to the world. With Mr. Dans in a sixty-four-pound sulky behind Keen Jim, Mr. Bennett on a

HE IS HERE.

(Continued from the Third Page.) idewalk, with shields bearing the cost of "Welcome" and "Union Forever ach side. The entrance was neatly humars, and a picture of Grant in the centre 50, occupied by W. W. Dexter and J. 150, occupied by W. W. Dexter and Joseph Butler, was arranged in a tasteful manner with flags and bunting. At Nos. 151 and 153, Thomson's restaurant, festoons of flags and greens added greatly to enliven the appearance of the building. At Nos. 155 and 157, Brown's Billiard Hall, evergreens extended to the sidewalk, together with bunting and small flags. At Nos. 156, Parmelee's omnibus office, the windows were decked with bunting and wreaths of greens. The Journal Building was decked in a becom-

The Journal Building was decked in a becoming manner, the large pillars over the entrance being entwined with bunting and green wreaths. In the centre was a picture of the brave General with a double festoon of flags on each side. The Crilly & Blair Building on the corner of Monroe street, occupied by the Jones Publishing Company, the Cleveland Paper Company, and other firms, was bedecked in an elaborate manner with festoons of evergreens from window to window. In the centre hung a large picture of Gen. Grant surrounded with flags, and on each side shields bearing the motto "Welcome." The main entrance to the building was tastefully hung with flags and greens. The entire building was decorated in a very tasteful manner, the red background of brick showing it off to particular advantage. Haverly's Theatre on the opposit side of the street presented to the eye a beautiful sight. Large flags were festooned around the building, and around them again were twined wreaths of evergreens. Shields bearing appropriate mottees vergreens. Shields bearing appropriate motte were placed between the windows, the who being arranged in superb taste. MONROE SOUTH.

No. 101, occupied by James Vance, was draped with bright colors and greens, with a picture of Grant and shields with motto of "Welcome" over the entrance.

The Howland Block was bedecked with flags and bunting, which, together with evergreens, presented a pretty sight. Stands were erected from the sidewalk to the windows on the first floor, which were decked with greens and small loor, which were decked with greens and small lags. The Economy Block, on the corner of Adams street, was, like the surrounding bulld-ings, decorated in a tasteful manner with gay

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE HANDSOMEST and most artistically decorated building in the city was that of THE TRIBUNE, the work of ornamenting and beautifying it having been done nder the supervision of an employe of the paper. Every window on the Dearborn and Madi son street fronts for five stories was draped with red, white, and blue bunting, there being a frontage of 200 feet on each floor, the effect of the rich and brilliant colors, set off by the background of brown stone, being exceedingly beautiful. Depending from the cornice, and standing out four feet from the building, were thirteen double festoons of evergreens, five of them being 180 feet long, five 120 feet, and three 160 feet. These festoons crossed the bunting displayed from each window at right angles, and added materially to the beauty of the picture presented. They reached to the water table above the first floor.

From the Madison and Dearborn street corner

of the roof hung a large evergreen shield, draped with parti-colored bunting, and having a background of the same material. At the street-entrance to the building, on the same A LARGE ARCH

fifteen feet wide had been built, which stood out ten feet from the building. This structure was twenty-four feet bigh, surmounted by a large gilt eagle standing on a globe, and holding in its beak streamers of various colors, the whole being surrounded by a wreath of evergreens. The top of the arch was in the shape of a canoby, and was covered with red, white, and blue bunting, and festooned with evergreens, as were also the pillars supporting it. Two stand of flags were draped to shields. The entire structure was divided into three archea, one fronting on Madison street, one on Duarborn, and one diagonally across the intersection of these streets. At the top of the Dearborn street arch was a full length flaure of Lincoln, with the words "Charity for All," underneath, the figure being surmounted by a shield, on which figure being surmounted by a shield, on which was beautifully worked an "L" in gilt. The front arch contained a figure of Gen. Grant in military costume, the motto being, "A man be is to all the country dear." Above was a shield with a gilt monogram. The figure of washington ornamented the Madison-street arch, the first President being represented as a statesman. The motto was, "The truth shall make you free." Each of these figures was elaborately draped in a canopy of flags. Above the middle arch were full-length figures of a soldier and stillor. The whole arch was covered with arbor vite, over 600 yards of festoons being used for this surress along.

with arbor vite, over 600 yards of festoons being used for this purpose alone.

The opinion was unanimous that in point of beauty and completeness The TRIBUNE's decorations surpassed anything in the city. There was nothing cheap or tawdry at any point, and the effect of the whole was indeed magnificent, and won the admiration of the procession and the surging crowds that filled the streets.

When the procession passed The TRIBUNE corner nearly every organization in the ranks testified in some manner its appreciation of the decorations, and the military went so far as to salute. As the carriage containing Gen. Grant salute. As the carriage containing Gen. Gran drove by the hero of the day seemed especiali-pleased at the appearance of the building, an gracefully acknowledged the work done in hi

ADAMS STREET. STATE TO LA SALLE.

On Adams street west, commencing at the Fair, on the northwest corner of State, looking as far as Dearborn, the decorations consiste principally of small flags, with here and there some attempt at ornamentation in the way of shields and pictures. Reaching the Honore Building, on the south-

west corner of Dearborn, it was found to be one of the most elaborately-decorated buildings in the city. Immense flags hung in festoons from the upper windows, and waved from the cornice to the first story. On each side of the entrance to the Chicago & Alton Railroad offices, on the ground floor, were immense trailing ivies, surmounted by pampa grass, paim leaves, and Florida moss. The grass was arranged after the manner of the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales, and presented a beautiful appearance. the manner of the coat of arms of the Prince of Wales, and presented a beautiful appearance. Beneath the corner window on the second story was a bronze statue of a goddess, surrounded by flags and shields, while on the third story was a bronze statue, life size, of an American soldier. On the Dearborn side, over the main door, was a large flag artistically drooped up and fastened by rosets on either side, so as to present the appearance of an entrance to a mammoth tent. Suspended from the centre of the flag was a basket of flowers, and the rosets fastening the flag on the sides were composed of palm leaves, pampa grass, South Sea Island moss, and rareferos, making the appearance rich in the extreme. The marble columns of the building were draped in many places with evergreens. This building containing Gen. Sheridan's military headquarters, especial pains were taken to make it look as bandsome as possible, and the assistance of a professional florist and decorator was secured to that end. The Post-Office Building on the opposit side bad flags flying from its windowless walls, and on an immense shield had a picture of Abraham Lincoln that was certainly the worst caricature ever seen of that eminent man. It was not good taste to put such a daub on the building, and it wasn't a bit relieved by the flags that surrounded it. On the opposit side from the Post-Office there were some decorations in the shape of buntung and evergreens. On the Adams street side of Adams & Co.'s clothing store, that firm made a pretty dispisy in their windows of the National colors, besides busts of Jefferson, Lincoln, and other Presidents set in niches in the building.

VAN BUREN. On Van Buren street west from State ther are but few buildings of any pretensions, and there was no attempt at decoration. The Armory of the First Regiment of Cavalry had a few banners hanging from the windows, and that was about all one could see until reaching Clark street, where the eye was met on both sides with the signs of rejoicing.

WABASH AVENUE.

WABASH AVENUE.

WATER TO WASHINGTON.

Wabsah avenue was decorated neatly from South Water street south to below Van Buren street. There were very few claborate displays, but nearly every business house snorted flags, but nearly every business house snorted flags, and many it them bunting streamers, and a few garlands, wreaths, and festoons of evergreens. Nos. 2 to 6, occupied by Mann Bros. and Otis Favor, was decorated with about fifty small flags, suspended from the windows of the building. Doggett, Bassett & Hills, corner of Lake street, had their Wabsah avenue side decorated with small flags. Towle & Roper, No. 51, had out

one small flag. Proctor & Gamble, No. & had a display of flags and shields, with the word "Welcone" printed upon them. No. 51 to 57, Lockwood & Draper and George Bohner & Co., in the Atlas Block, had a small display of flags. The building Nos. 52 and 54, occupied by Phelps. Dodge & Palmer, had flags occupied by Phelps. Dodge & Palmer, had flags out from every window. William T. Allen & Co., Nos. 67 to 71, corner of Randolph street, had their building ornsmented with flags. Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., Nos. 64 and 66, had flags in every window of their building. The Second Regiment Armory, Nos. 72 and 74, wad from the roof to the second floor. The building occupied by F. & E. Jaeger, No. 73, was remamented with flags in the windows from the ground to the roof. Boles, Fsy & Copkey and Thompson & McGrillis, Nos. 76 and 78, displayed flags. B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Nos. 79 and 81, had out one large flag and a host of small ones. Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., No. 86, displayed small flags from the roof of their building to the ground. Freech, Porter & Wilson, Nos. 91 and 98, had their whole building decorated with small flags.

small flags.
WASHINGTON TO MADISON.

washington to Madison.

H. A. Kohn & Brothers, Nos. 88 to 34, decorated the whole of their large building with flags, streamers, and stringers of cloth, draped from top to bottom.

A. T. Stewart & Co., corner of Washington street, had elaborate decorations, consisting of flags and bunting. The former were fastened at every window, and the latter was extended from the roof to the lower windows, making a fine display. D. B. Fisk & Co., southwest corner of Washington, also displayed long bunting streamers and flags, tastily arranged. Gimbel Florsheim & Co., Nos. 109 and 111, decorate with small flags. The five-story building Nos. 111 to 115, occupied by A. Louis & Co. and Barnum Brothers, was decorated from top to bottom with s mall flags. Marsh & Kenyon, Nos. 114 and 116, had a small display of flags. Price, Levi & Strauss, No. 117, and Clement, Bane & Co., Nos. 119 and 121, were decarated with small flags.

The building occupied by Gage Bros. & Co., corner of Madison street, and L. Loewenstein, Nos. 118 and 120, had flags in every window. Gage Bros. had their windows decorated with shields and pictures of Grant, and over a little balcony on the third floor was an engraving of weather of the strength of the balcony on the third floor was an engraving of weather of the strength of the programment of their store with flags. The Hotel Frankfurt, corner of Madison street, was elaborately and beautifully decorated with red, white, and blue streamers and stringers. At the entrance were shields and other devices, evergreen roopes extending: over the sidewalk, pictures, Chinese lanterns, etc.

evergreen ropes extending over the sid pictures, Chinese lanterns, etc.

MADISON TO ADAMS. The "Merchants' Lunch," No. 134, a modest structure, was ornamented with flags and stringers. John W. Masury & Son, and Ascher, Barnard & Co., Nos. 138 and 140, had decontions of flagss, as had also Daly, Henrotin & Co., Nos. 151 and 153, displayed flags and red, white, and him attringers.

Nos. 151 and 153, displayed flags and red, white, and blue stringers.

The Clifton House showed flags in every window, and the boarders occupying rooms on the Wabash avenue side of the Palmer House showed their patriotism in the same way.

B. C. Strehl & Co., underneath the Clifton, were decorated profusely with flags and colored streamers. D. A. Hewes and J. Cox & Co., Nos. 156 and 158, displayed flags. The last-mentioned firm had a stuffed eagle in their center window, and from the brak of the bird was suspended a peat floral design, with the letters "U. S. G." in red, white, and blue.

The Chicago Carpet Company, northeast cor-

suspended a peat floral design, with the letters "U. S. G." in red, white, and blue.

The Chicago Carpet Company, northeast corner of Monroe street, had their building ornamented with flags from the windows; also shields upon every post bearing the word "Welcome." Ely's building, Nos. 163 and 163, was decorated with flags, and the entrance-posts were draped with flags. Brown & Prior, in the same building, had flags looped in every window, with a large white star in the top of each. O. R. Keith & Co., Nos. 165 to 170, decorated profusely, with flags from the roof to the ground. Each large window on the ground floor is adorned with group pictures representing Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, with a design of the Goddess of Liberty crowning Grant with a laurel-wreath. The windows of C. Reisberg, No. 175, were ornamented with evergreens and floral designs, flags, etc. A display of small flags was shown at the store of B. W. Williams, No. 179, and the same was observed at the store of A. Goldberg, No. 78. Thompkins, Burlingame & Co., No. 180, displayed a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Julius Bayer & Co. No. 180, displayed a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Julius Bayer & Co. No. 180, displayed a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Julius Bayer & Co. No. 180, displayed a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Julius Bayer & Co. No. 180, displayed a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Julius Bayer & Co. No. 180, displayed a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Julius Bayer & Co. No. 180, and 184 was decorned. served at the store of A. Goldberg, No. 1:
Thompkins, Burlingame & Co., No. 180, d
played a quantity of flag cloth festooned, Juli
Bauer & Co., Nos. 182 and 184, was decorat
with wreaths of evergreen, flags, and buntin
C. Cavaroc & Co., Nos. 179 and 181, display
American and French flags and evergreen
Kean & Lines, Nos. 185 and 187, had a fine di

Kean & Lines, Nos. 185 and 187, had a fine dis-play of evergreens, in the form of a triangle, with a star in the centre, at the entrance. Under the star was a picture of Grant.

L. Heilbron, above, displayed a picture of Grant, surmounted by ar eagle, with draperies of evergreens. The whole building was deco-rated with flags and shields. J. Blersdorf showed carpets, bunting streamers, etc., with a large roset of red, white, and blue at the top of the building. of the building.

James Farrell, No. 189, had quite a display of

evergreens, wreaths, flowers, pictures of Grant, etc. M. Keitz, No. 191, showed fiszs and shields, as did also the "Crystal Restaurant," at the corner of Adams. A. H. Andrews, No. 195 and 197, displayed red, white, and blue cloth

ADAMS SOUTH. 8. F. Cone, Nos. 200 and 202, had one large flag and a number of small ones. Hilger. Jenkins & Faxon, Nos. 204 and 206, had one flag and a number of small ones. Huger, Jenkins & Faxon, Nos. 204 and 206, had one large flag and stringers. Thompson's hair store, No. 210, was ornamented with flags. The store of E. J. Lehmahn, 203 and 205, had its posts entwined with evergreens and ornamented with pictures and bunting. Sherwood, in the Burdick Hotel Building, had his windows ornamented with flags. The Palmer House livery-stable was ornamented with many flags. Montgomery, Ward & Co., No. 227 and 229, had their store profusely decorated with red, white, and blue cloth stringers. The Matteson House was tastily decorated with flags, streamers, and pictures. E. Wolf also had a display of flags.

By all odds the best hit made on this avenue was by Edward Addy, a harness and leather dealer under the Matteson House. He had a display of leather, in the contra for which was a caricatpre of Grant with his sleeves rolled up, scraping leather. This was entitled "Our Tanner." On one side of the leather was "Welcome U. 8. Grant," and on the other "Nothing Like Leather." The whole design was ornamented with flags, evergreens, and bunting. H. J. Edwards, No. 235, displayed flags, and a wreathed picture of Grant.

HIGH ART. There were no efforts at ornamentation white equaled those on the new Custom-House their power of riveting public attention. It was not the five huge National banners which hung from the topmost windows of the buildhung from the topmost windows of the build-ing which held people with the tenacity of the Ancient Mariner's glittering eye; nor was it the clusters of little flags, nor the festoored draperies. The special attraction lay in three draperies. The special attraction in huge canvases, two of which occupied positions huge canvases, two of which occupied positions. third stood alone in its indescribable beauty on the north front. The canvases were in the the north front. The canvases were in the shape of an escatcheon, the upper half of which was occupied by extensively-spread engies of very ferodous aspect, while in the lower part was what were intended for portraits. The puzzle which occupied the public mind was contained in the question, of whom the pictorial libels were intended to represent. The prospect is that its solution would never have been arrived at had not a person, who explained that he was in the confidence of the artist, and therefore spoke by the card, assured a wildly-curious crowd that the portrait facing to the north was one of the lammate Lincoln, while the most northerly one of the two, which looked toward the Grand Pacific, represented Gen. Washington, the third being that of Gen. Grant himself. In the absence of the artist there was some talk in the crowd, which by this time had been wrought to a pitch of exasperation, of lynching the artist's friend as an appeasing compromise, but the man escaped before their wrath could find means of wreaking their vengeance. It would be difficult to fairly describe the three pictures, whose indescribable badness had reduced a knot of peace-loving Chicago citizens to the condition of a crowd of Yasoo politicians thirsting for the gore of an independent candidate. WARK TWAIN.

As the reporter gazed upon the portrait of President Lincoln he felt himself touched lightly upon the shoulder, and, turning, he saw standing beside him a tallish and spare gentleman of middle age, whose face wore a grave aspect, despite the very contradictory twinkle that insisted upon occurving his aves, and make hat insisted upon occupying his eyes, ing them seem at odds with the other

of his countenance:

"Been admiring the picture?" the stranger of his countenance:

"Been admiring the picture?" the stranger of his countenance to say a word "So have I." And then, with a convincing so of the head, he remarked thoughtfully, and without a tings of sadness, "How wonders without a tings of sadness, "How wonders how beautiful I may say, is modern at?!"

The reporter looked at the stranger and the for a policeman, out none was in sight; so the former was permitted to proceed.

"Permit me to remai my travels abroad—in I and Honolulu—I have ne like that before. The mint picture, the atrong that it reminds me of the old masters—or the may have its failings; but seeses an individuality his thoughts here,

went on:
"In fact, it represent itself. No one can accu-copied the Dutch school of that laborious effort which some connoisseur are equally strong point tween it and sundry other mention, but will not." "To apply the canon painting, now let me the foreshorting of Mr. I as I look at that picture, ever before that profe one should feel for the doubly martyred—Presid tating that a descend

"You are, sir."
"And the artist still muttered with a sigh, as moved in the direction
"But come," he added,
amples of the new schoo
The stranger led the re
and called his attention GEN. WAS

"It is my firm conv the artist has copied the have seen somewhere of left eve has an exception left eve has an exception of treason in it; but all is with the value of a work great,—was it, not the great,—was it, not the great,—was it of a lost less of the fact that it crustacean is of a bottle-an example carping is on an example carping is of like to call your attenti As the eye gazes upon t carried back to the palm long before the Mastode which prevails,—when it negro defineator was a icality in itself. Does is such ruffles! It does no say, sir, that if the effem the Augustan era had et togas the artists of tha painted them like that, another masteroiece." The stranger led the outh end of the west louse and pointed out

He gazed at it long an acknowledged that the criticism, like everything nd that they utterly

"There is one poin brought out very strong Grant's aversion to tall no one can accuse the at speaking' likeness." Having exhausted him paintings were concern the reporter if he knew would do if he had the a home in Hartford, to knowledged that he d not guess, the peculiar do him honor. And the voice fall into a mysteric voice fall into a myst in't be a stuffed

OTHER S FIFTH march, noticed above. small flags; No. 77, I flags; No. 81, J. F. La 90, J. Dale, flags; No. smail flags; No. 109, a Goebel, small flags fro streamers; Wood's He of Grant.

The Daily News office rated. Two large flags, the Daily News stream from aloft. Over the

An exceedingly lifelike taken since his return world, was displayed i dows. A double stre building was covered bunting, hundreds of a greens. The business greens. The business flags and evergreens. Great Western Typ son Block, flags from large flag bung in cen Nonotuck Silk Compa and on sides: No. 161; from windows; No. 16 flags forming arch ov Foundry Company, sma of evergreen.

foundry Composite of evergreen. rated, the display of elaborate. The Parke elaborate. The Parker,
were also suitably deco
On the North Side,
decorating spirit also,
to Rockwood Bros.'s
flags. C. H. Slack had
so had Joseph Hand
Michael Casey, Station
places. None of them,

ON THE

THE VESSELS W ough there was of busting upon the the reason that man their colors for the ste., and others that h have suitable burge National colors, and a make a display, a num ers, and tugs recogn ers, and tugs recognized from the first that bonored zen-soldier and the schooner Daniel G. Fo Law's coal-dock, year the Cleveland schoon further up the South B colors; the schooner Onear Kinzie street, sechooners Arab and Lumber Market, foot o both displaying the Sta both displaying the Sta propeller Juniata, of the foot of North LaSe the foot of North LaSa colors; and the prot of the Union Steam foot of Washington at Of the turn, the boat Towns Company—cig the Protection, Ew Behaick, Ferry, Rebal, —were all decorated w pilot-bonnes and flying Schaick, Ferry, Rebel,
where all decorated willot-houses and flying
and sterns. The Van
Abraham Lincola bo
The tug O. B. Green in
played from her bow,
phieve, and several oth
Owing to the fact th
in port had arrived bu
the grand gala day, an
long and rough passas
lakes and from lumbe
and at this late time
necessary to make all
cargoes and load grain
akip off across the lak
ports for cargoes, they

"THE FAIR,"

Will offer to the citi-

zens of and Strangers

visiting Chicago dur-

Week, extra. extraor-

dinary, and unequaled

Bargains

Bankrupt Stocks

Job Lots.

Just received from the

had elsewhere. 200 pieces Lupin's French Cashmere, 40 inches wide, at 60c, regular price 75c.

ris. Fenner & Co., therefore

these Bargains cannot be

100 pieces Lupin's French Cashmere, extra weight and finish, 40 inches wide, at 75, 85, and 90c, regular prices 90c, \$1, and \$1.10.

50 pieces All-Wool Corduroys, latest shades, 44 inches wide, at \$1, former price \$1.35. 50 pieces Striped Camel's Hair, all-

wool, 46 inches wide, at 75 and 100 pieces Novelty Dress Goods, latest styles in Silk and Wool, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$2.00.

5 Cases English Cashmere, 1 yard wide, 20 different shades, at 35c. 100 pieces Col'd and Bl'k Momie Cloths, 46 inches wide, extra

weight, at \$1.00 per yard. We shall open 50 cases of Bl'k and Col'd Dress Goods during the week at special prices. Among these will be found a 40-inch All-Wool Col'd Cashmere at 50c a yard, former price 65c.

At from 25 to 40 per PARDRIDGES' cent less than any MAIN STORE, other House on this

114 & 116 State-st., Chicago.

N. B.--Samples sent on applica-tion. Goods C. O. D. with privilege

of examination.

REMEMBER, THE CLOAKS AND DOLMANS. SPECIAL SALE GREAT AND ONLY

Continent.

Cor. of State and Adams-sts. WHOLESALE,

203 and 205 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

AND

The Recognized Leaders of Popular Prices ON ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,

RESPECTFULLY INVITE

Visiting Strangers GOODS AND PRICES.

STINATES of any party winting to adcertise in the City of Courgy Averageers — North,
South, East, or West, Adcertisements and division and the city
of the certisement and the certi

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.



INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13-1 a. m .- For Tens see and the Ohio Valley, southeast to southwest winds, and clear or fair weather; a slight ri parometer, and no change in temperature.

For the Lake region, slightly cooler and clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds mostly the southwest to northwest, with rising barometer in the eastern portions.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, souther

CIS-ATLANTIC

GLOVES.

KID, WALKING

"SAPANULE."

CURES BY ABSORPTION.—The well-known medicinal properties of Glycerine, for which "SAPANULE" is largely composed, is an assurance to the public of the wonderful curative powers of this celebrated Lotion for all Nervous, Inflammatory, and Skin Diseases. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Headache, Brufses, Sprains, Burno or Scalak, Chilbisina, Bunions, Piles, &c., yield at once to its scotaing influence, and are permanently cured. Salk Rheum, Erripeias, Humors, Chapped Hands, Roughness, and all Diseases of the Skin are quickly and positively ured. Used in sponge or foot baths removes all pat. ... sprans of body, limbs, and feet. Sold by all Drugrists. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for flumingated circuiar and cards. Samuel Gerry & Co., Proprietors, Office 257 Broadway, N. Y. At wholesale by MORKISON, PLUMMER & CO., Chicago, III.

CHOCOLAT.

The Upper Ohio River will rise slowly. Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, and Section 6.

southwest winds, and slight changes in temperature and preserve. HAIR GOODS.

THOMPSON'S SARATOGA.



The Difference and sold by other hair names of "Gossmer," "French Crebe," and the "Invisible" on the one hand, and the THOMPSON-PATENT SARATOGA Waves sold ONLY by myself, consists in my Patent Condinuous Cola Silver Spring (weighing one pwt.), without which the frail hair last foundation on which all Waves affixe are made, will not stand even the most careful ware (their claims to the contrary notwithstanding) to exceed three months, except in VERY RARE CASES, while my Patent wave will wear certainly three, and usually FIVE to EIGHT times that length of time, always retaining their shape. They are made entirely of Natural Curly Hair, which only requires water for dressing. Ladies,

You Are Deceived

Every time you buy any other Wave with the assurance from the seller that they are just the same as my Patent Wave, or that they will last as long, or give you equal satisfaction—a fact that we will thoroughly convince you of if you will call and see them side by side. When parties want the other Waves we make them for from \$1.50 to \$3 and guarantee them equal in every particular to any sold by other dealers.

\$100 REWARD Has been offered for a our Patent Waves made and soid by any responsible dealer—an offer we still make and will carry out.

210 WABASH-AV.

J. HALL, 109 State-st,

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago,
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MENIER. Ask Your Grocer For It! PARIS AND LONDON.

New York Depot, 286 Greenwich St. FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH & CO., CHICAGO.



HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS, LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound Scothes and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Ables Balsamea CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumalady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a monake this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great when and C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York

"Permit me to remark, if my converse is not distasteful," the stranger went on, "that in all my travels abroad—in Italy, Germany, France, my travels sbroad—in Italy, Germany, France, and Honolulu—I have never met with a picture like that before. The more I have looked at that picture, the stronger grew the conviction that it reminds me of nothing I remember in the old masters—or the new. As a portrait, it may have its failings; but, as a painting, it possesses an individuality and a strength which, I may say, which—"

The stranger seemed to lack words to express is thoughts here, but he rallied quickly and went on:

went on;
"In fact, it represents a new school of art in itself. No one can accuse the artist of having copied the Dutch-school, as there is no evidence of that laborious effort in the direction of finish which some connoisseurs deem a fault. There are equally strong points of dissimilarity between it and sandry other schools which I might mention, but will not."

The stranger evidently was an adept in the art of criticism, and the reporter listened intently while he proceeded:
"To apply the canons of criticism to the painting,—now let me call your attention to the foresborting of Mr. Lincoln's nose. Did any of the ancient masters ever paint such a nose

the foreshorting of Mr. Lincoln's nose. Did any of the ancient masters ever paint sugh a nose as that? They did not, sir. I remember nothing in the Vatican galleries that is like it. Sir, as I look at that picture, I feel more fully than ever before that profoundness of pity which one should feel for the martyred—I may say doubly martyred—President. Am I correct in President Lincoln.

one should be to the marry of a year of the stating that a descendant of President Lincoln lives in this city?"
"You are, sir."
"And the artist still lives?" the stranger "And the artist still rives" the stranger mutered with a sigh, as his hand involuntarily moved in the direction of his revolver pocket. "But come," he added, "there are other examples of the new school round the corner."

The stranger led the reporter to Clark street,

GEN. WASHINGTON. "It is my firm conviction," he said, "that the artist has copied the face from a picture I have seen somewhere of Benedict Arnold. The left eve has an exceptionally strong suggestion of treason in it; but all this does not interfere with the value of a work of art. The great, he great, —was it not the great Leolardo da Vinci who painted a live lobster in vermilion, regardless of the fact that the coat of the unboiled crustacean is of a bottle-green hue? With such an example carping is out of place, and I would crustacean is of a bottle-green hue? With such an example carping is out of place, and I would like to call your attention to that ruffled shirt. As the eye gazes upon those ruffles the mind is carried back to the palmy days of minstrelay,—long hefore the Mastodon and Megatherian era which prevails,—when the ruffled-shirt of the near odelineator was a condensation of comwhich prevails,—when the rumed shirt of the negro defineator was a condensation of com-icality in itself. Does the old school present such ruffles! It does not. I would venture to say, sir, that if the effeminate Roman youth of the Augustan era had ever worn ruffles to their

togas the artists of that age would not have painted them like that. But come, there is yet another masterplece."

The stranger led the newspaper man to the south end of the west front of the Custom-House and pointed out the picture of

He gazed at it long and carnestly, and finally acknowledged that the resources of the art of criticism, like everything else, had their limits, and that they utterly failed in the present in-"There is one point which the artist has brought out very strongly here." he said. "Gen. Grant's aversion to talking is proverbial, and no one can accuse the artist of having made a

wo one can accuse the artist of having made a "speaking' likeness."
Having exhausted himself as far as the three paintings were concerned, the stranger asked the reporter if he knew what he (the stranger) would do if he had the artist in his power at his home in Hartford, Conn. The reporter acknowledged that he did not know, and could not guess, the peculiar way in which he would do him honor. And then the stranger let his voice fall into a mysteriod's murmer as he said: "I would introduce him to my club, and—it wouldn't be a stuffed one by any means." Before departing he handed the reporter his tard, which bore the name "Samuel L. Clemens," reading which the reporter knew that he had been entertaining Mark Twain unawares. reading which the reporter knew that he een entertaining Mark Twain unawares.

OTHER STREETS.

decorations along the line of march, noticed above, were the following on Fifth avenue: No. 80, Felsenthal & Kozminsk small flags; No. 77. Revell's, arch and small No. 81, J. F. Lawrence, small flags; No. 90, J. Dale, flags; No. 86, Max Stern & Co., small flags; No. 109, small flags; No. 114, J. C. Goebel, small flags from each window, and long streamers; Wood's Hotel, small flags from each window.

The Telegraph had flags from windows, a large arch of flags, and in the doorway a picture of Grant.

The Daily News office was handsomely decorated. Two large flags, the National colors, and the Daily News streamer tempted the breeze from aloft. Over the main business entrance a large banner, entwined with evergreens, sent lorth the greeting:

THE DAILY NEWS
WELCOMES
GRANT.

An exceedingly lifelike portrait of Gen. Grant, taken since his return from his trip around the world, was displayed in one of the office windows. A double streamer, composed of 150 flags, spanned Fifth avenue. The front of the building was covered with red, white, and blue bunting, hundreds of flags, and festoons of evergreens. The business office was decorated with flags and evergreens.

Great Western Type Foundry, flags; Davidson Block, flags from window; Vermont Block, large flag hung in centre of street; No. 159, Nonotuck Silk Company, flags from window and on sides: No. 161, C. G. Ross & Co., flags from windows; No. 163, W. H. Klapp & Co., flags from windows; No. 163, W. H. Klapp & Co., flags forming arch over door; Illinois Type Foundry Company, small flags with wreathing of evergreen.

ON THE WEST SIDE the Academy of Music was handsomely deco-rated, the display of flags and bunting being claborate. The Parker, Gauit, and other hotels

were also suitably decorated.

On the North Side, along Clark street, the decorating spirit also prevailed. The entrance to Rockwood Bros.' grocery was covered with flags. C. H. Slack had some decorations, and so had Joseph Handley, Florsheim Bros., Michael Casey, Station No. 1, and various other places. None of them however we also bear them.

places. None of them, however, were elaborate. ON THE RIVER.

THE VESSELS WHICH DECORATED. Although there was not any general display of busting upon the shipping in the port, for the reason that many of the vessels loaned their colors for the decoration of buildings, etc., and others that had just arrived in did not have suitable burgees, ensigns, Union Jacks, National colors, and streamers with which to make a display, a number of propellers, schooners, and tags recognized the coming of Gen.
Grant by flying their colors, and they made a
refy pretty sight. Fromtinent among the
craft that honored the distinguished citzen-soldier and the day were the canalschooler Daniel G. Fort, of Oswero, lying at
Law's coal-dock, gear Madison street bridge;
the Cleveland schooner Samuel H. Foster,
further up the South Branch, with a full set of
colors; the schooner Ostrich, of Chicago, lying
sear Kinge street, with a large burgee; the
schoolers Arab and White O.K. lying at the
schoolers are the schooler of the foot of North Lassille street, displaying her
colors; and the propeller James Flisk, dr.,
of the Union Steamboat Countany, at the
foot of Washington street, showing her colors,
Of the tungs, the boats of the Vessel-Owners'
Towing Company—eight in number, comprising
the Protection. Ewing, Satisfaction. Van
Schalck, Ferry, Rebel, Willie Brown, and Higgie—
were all decorated with small flars upon their
pilot-houses and flying from staffs at the
bown
at terms. The Van Schalck bore a picture of.
The tunn Lincoln bordered with evergreens.
The tunn Lincoln bordered with evergreens.
The protection. Ewing, Satisfaction. Van
Barbieve, and several others.

Owing to the fact that nearly all the vessels
in port had arrived but a short time previous to
the grand gala day, and most of them had had
lone and rough passages on their way up the
lakes and from lumber ports on Lake Michigan,
and at this late time of the season, when it is
necessary to make all possible haste to discharge
cargoes and load grain for Lower-Lake ports, or
skip off across the lake for lumber or to iron
ports for cargoes, they had no time to make any
disages their owners, agents, or officers of
the grand that the sum of the season, when it is
necessary to make all possible haste to discharge
cargoes and load grain for Lower-Lake ports, ers, and tugs recognized the coming of Gen. Grant by flying their colors, and they made a

and the employes were given opportunity to witness the magnificent pageant. Along South Water street, between Fifth avenue and Lake street, where the shipchandleries are located, there were displays of bunting, and Gilbert Hubbard & Co., in particular, made a fine show in front of their building. The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze early in the day by Harry Channon, George F. Foster & Co., Finney Bros., Scranton, Dunham & Hoit, and others engaged in the business of supplying vessels. The elevators along the main river and branches had flags flying on their lofty roofs, and at the various places of maritime business along the docks there were recognitions of the day and the man honored by the people—some simple devices in the shape of National shields or flags, or pictures of, Gen. Grant. A few vessel-men and tugmen were apathetic about the occasion, and, not being absolutely bound to do so, did not exert themselves to take part in the demonstration or to make a supplementation or to make a supplementary and the start of the start o

apathetic about the occasion, and, not being absolutely bound to do so, did not exert themselves to take part in the demonstration or to make any particular recognition of it in the way of decorations or displaying bunting. There were a great many skippers and sailors in port, and they generally joined in the big throng and helped to swell the number.

Capt. John Prindiville, one of the oldest and best known of Chicago's lake navigators, and withal a stanch Democrat, was prominent as a member of the Reception Committee, and he had requested the owners and managers of the tugs is the harbor to have their boats steam around to the foot of Park row just before 1 o'clock and honor the arrival of Geo. Grant by loud and concerted whistling. But out of the whole fleet only nine tugs put in an appearance at the place above indicated, and seven of them were of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, being the Protection, Van Schakek, Ferry, Rebel, Satisfaction Ewing, and Willie Brown. The other two were the Eustaphieve and O. B. Green, and the latter added immensely to the demonstration by the use of her famous whistle, which Capt. Ed. Napier put on for the occasion. Several toots from that whistle before the arrival of Gen. Grant 

CAUSED STRANGERS IN THE CITY

CAUSED STRANGERS IN THE CITY
to laugh, and provoked the usual comment
from the turmen and bridge-tenders, to whom
it is very familiar. The nine tures above mentioned steamed down the river and thence into
the lake basin, and southward toward Park
row, amid the driving rain-storm, and blew the
whistle-salute when the great soldier arrived
and when the procession moved. The O. B.
Green made her presence known by loud and
prolonged blasts. Every one on the lake
front was attracted by the peculiarly funny
sounds, which were continued at intervals while
the procession moved north on Michigan avenue.
The other tures also gave frequent blasts from CAUSED STRANGERS IN THE CITY the procession moved north on Michigan avenue. The other thigs also gave frequent blasts from their whistles, and some of the tugs engaged in towing added to the din by loud and prolonged whistling. That concluded the demonstration made by the tugmen in honor of the arrival of Gen. Grant. More boats would have gone around to Park row but for the fact that they

were engaged in towing or were awaiting immediate orders. A few tug-owners did not care to join in the evation.

THE RECEPTION.

AT THE PALMER. THE CROWD had its own way inside the Palmer House until about noon, and, free from police restrictions, it surged in and out, out and in, to its heart's content. A few, wiser than the rest, secured permanent places, and clung to them. Thos were not content to put up with a good thing when they got it, in many cases found themselves left, when, later, the flat went forth to allow pone to enter except such as were decorated with one or more of the badges entitling them to the run of the house. There were several cases where the rule worked hardships to some of Mr. Palmer's guests, who had to wait in the outer courts until somebody from the laside, having authority, came to pass the blue-coated sentinels at the doors. It is hardly necessary to say that the crowd were disappointed at the delay incident to starting the procession and advancing it to that stage when Gen. Grant would leave it and enter the hotel. But it was a good-natured and a gentlemanly crowd, take it all and all, and it succeeded in not unusual ways in making the time pass as pleasantly as possible.

THE DECORATIONS. THE INTERIOR OF THE PALMER HOUSE was a thing of beauty, and elicited admiratio from all. From the main door to the vestibule and from the vestibule to the parlors the decorations were in excellent taste and very profuse. The walls of the large passageway lead- their places in the semi-circle which had been were hung with evergreens, flowers, flags, and bunting. Upon one side were the names of massed them in line until the semi-circle was mented with small flags and flowers, and on the other side, in the same fashion, were those of Howard and McPherson. From the centre of the ceiling hung suspended "Grant," a beau-tiful design in evergreeps and white and red

the ceiling hung suspended "Grant," a beautiful design in evergreens and white and red flowers.

The first of the two arches separating the vestibule from the main office has the name of Grant in immortelles. Under the second arch is the General's portrait, and the scroll with the word "Welcome." The third arch bears the lexend, "The Army of the Tennessee." All the semi-arched spaces over the caryatides in the main offices are filled in with shields representing stands of arms surrounding the different corps badges of the Army of the Tennessee. The balusters on either side of the handsome Italian marble staircase of the Palmer. House are draped in the National colors, while the vestibule and main office are a perfect bower of evergreens, strands of which have been carried along and across the walls and diagonally across the ceilings to the chandeliers. The pillars are almost hidden from sight under the coils of evergreen, and the pillars at about five feet from the ground are girdled with shields bearing the names that once rang through the hearts of a brave people: "luka." "Grand Gulf," "Fort Donelson," "Macon," "Terrell," "Chekasaw Bayou," "Arkansas Post," "Corse," "Russom," etc.

Immediately under the clock the word "Welcome" hung, the letters being in gold upon a black background, and these colors appeared to great advantage in contrast to the quantity of red, white, and blue colors everywhere visible. In the centre arch behind the desk there were three large flags, the middle one being that which figured at the Convention of 1898. On either side there were more flags. Two of the pillars were draped in ford, white, and blue bunting, and two were in blue with white stars, and upon all were fixed snields upon which were inscribed the chief battles of the Rebellion.

The decorator did not neglect the magnificent roof of the vestibule. It was entirely iestooned with flowers and evergreens. At the centre arch of the gallery was placed a fine design in roses and smilax, which represented the Thirteenth, the Fifte

THE PARLORS.

walls, all of which appeared to be highly appreciated by the large number of people, ladies and gentiemen, who came to view the sights. The headquarters of Gen. Sheridan were on this floor. The entrance was guarded from the intruder by a soldier, and a mass of silk flags or amented the place. THE REVIEW.

THE PALMER HOUSE BALCONY. At five minutes after 3 o'clock the carriage in

which Gen. Grant had ridden stopped in front of the main entrance to the Palmer House, or State street. The two platoons of police had previously left the procession and taken up a sition between the railway track and the door, the men opening ranks and facing each other. Access to the hallway was thereby rendered easy, though the crowd was immense and did its best to close up the gap in its efforts to catch a glimpse of the General. Escorted Mayor Harrison and the Hon. Thomas

by Mayor Harrison and the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, the General went immediately un-stairs and took a position on the stand which had been erected at the Monroe-street corner for him to review the procession from.

Among those who were on the stand, besides those already named, were Gon. Sherman, Gov. Cullom, Gen. Ingalls, Gen. R. W. Smith, Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith of Torresdale, Pa., Mark Twain, Gen. Logan, Gen. Baird, Col. Oliver, Col. Bolton, United States District Attorney Leake, Judge Tice, Judge Dickey, Alexander P. Brown of Philadelphia, Gen. Chetlain, Gen. Beem, Churles W. Clisbee of Michigan, and Gen, Sheridan and staff. But the latter came only to shake hands, leaving immediately alter loing so.

who were in the carriages just behind his, left the procession at the Palmer House. The rethe procession at the Paimer House. The result was some confusion, owing to the halting of the line. The crowd numbered tens of thousands, State street north and south, and Mooroe street east and west, as far as the eye could reach, being filled with a mass of upturned faces of men, women, and children. The people swayed back and forth, and pulled and pushed one another, and in a little time the carriages were blocked in. The mounted police could do nothing for the moment. Their horses were surrounded and couldn't move.

BHOUTS WENT UP FOR GRANT.

He had at first gone to the front edge of the platform and bowed in response to the cheers, and then retired a few feet to talk to Gen. Sherman. The latter's beard and uniform were noticed by those below, and they yelled "Sherman." He advanced with Grant, who sort of introduced him by bending his head. Whereupon the crowd sent up cheer after cheer. Those on the street had a good view of Gen. Grant, but the unfortunates on the sidewalk were not to be robbed of a sight of him. So they shouted, "Over-hers," and that brought him first to one side, and then to the other, and such cheers as greeted his specarance were never before heard in Chicago. Old military officers on the platform, who had seen crowds before, said they never saw such a large one. SHOUTS WENT UP FOR GRANT. said they never saw such a large one.

of half an hour, and by the berculean efforts of the police, a passageway five feet wide was made for a short distance in the crowd, and the procession began its onward maych, the band having actually to force its way through. Gen. Sheridan and staff, being on horses, made a larger opening, but, as soon as they passed, the crowd, on either side of the street, which had been packed in so tightly that they couldn't move, bulged out again and filled up the space. While looking at the surging beings below, Gen. Grant remarked to Gen. Logan, "If you get through a day like this without any accidents you will be fortunate." The artillery drove the people to one side again, and it looked as if the street would be cleared by the Second Regiment, which came along, a block away, company front. They, however, were obliged to break into fours when opposit the hotel entrance, as the crowd rushed upon the men, and it was impossible for them AFTER A DELAY opposit the hotel entrance, as the crowd rushed upon the men, and it was impossible for them to proceed in the way that would have enabled them to present the best appearance. And so it went on until all the soldiers and veterans had passed. None of the organizations could do credit to themselves because ments were confined to getting out of the crowd. When the military had gone by, the General was escorted down stairs to the rotunda to be welcomed to the city by Mayor Harrison.

THE COMMITTEE. WAITING FOR THE GENERAL It was twenty-five minutes past 3 when the Recention Committee, who had previously occupied the restaurant, where they received their badges, filed into the rotunda in fours and took ing from the State street entrance to the clock | cleared from the counter outwards. Col. Davis, the Marshal for the occasion, directed them, and Logan and Sherman in black and gold, orna- gradually filled with a solid phalanx of Chicago's representative men, who stood with uncovered heads, ready to receive their city's guest. They were a formidable-looking body, as may be judged from the following

FULL LIST OF THEIR NAMES: THEIR NAMES:
T. R. Jenkins,
L. Jacobs,
John J. Jones,
W. L. B. Jenney,
S. T. Johnson,
J. D. Judson,
H. M. Jewett,
J. M. Jonss,
O. R. Keith,
J. R. Knickerbocker,
S. H. Kerfoot,
C. Kaltentidt,
James S. Kirk,
E. F. C. Klokke,
Albert Keep. George E. Adams, W. H. Ackerman, T. M. Avery. William Aldrich, yolinam Anderson,
B. F. Ayer,
Isaac N. Arnold,
Frank Adams,
Herbert C. Ayer,
A. J. Averell,
T. S. Albright,
C. G. Ayeres,
Samuel Appleton,
J. L. Allen,
J. McGregor Adams,
Elliott Anthony,
S. F. Allen,
D. J. Avery,
J. L. Beveridge,
Thomas Brenan,
Caspar Butz,
Henry W. Blodgett,
William Blair,
Frederick Bauman,
John Buebler,
August Bauer,
A. Baird,
W. H. Bolton,
W. H. Borton,
W. H. Barnum,
Hiram Barber, Jr.,
William Broas,
J. W. Brockway,
H. W. Bishop, Jr.,
A. H. Blackall,
John Brenock,
The Busch,
John Brenock,
T. B. Blackstone,
Carl Beer,
J. J. Barriand,
C. C. Bonney,
S. E. Barrett,
C. Beckwith,
George Blanks,
L. S. Bond.

E. F. C. Klokke,
Albert Keep.
Charles Kern,
T. H. Keith,
H. A. Kann,
Edson Keith,
W. H. King,
Fred Krambs,
W. B. Keeler,
L. J. Kadish,
T. H. Kales,
Thos. S. Kirkwood.
Miles Kehoe,
Justus Kilifan,
Peter Kiolbanss,
O. E. F. Koller,
W. A. Kimball,
A. C. Knopf, A. Kimbali,
C. Knopf,
Keith,
J. Knickerbocker,
I. H. Kedzie,
Fohn A. Loran,
L. Z. Leiter,
H. T. Lincoln,
Herman Lieb. R. T. Lincoln,
Herman Lieb,
H. J. Ledzen,
John Mason Loomis,
Mason B. Loomis,
Matthew Ladin,
J. B. Lenke,
L. Lindström,
D. J. Lyön,
Adolph Lieb,
C. B. Lawrence,
E. C. Larned,
P. Louventhal,
Victor Lawson,
C. R. Larrabee,
Robert Law. L. S. Bond.
Edwin Lee Brown,
William Baker,
Henry Booth,
Philip Bartholomew,
H. H. Babcock,

Robert Law, Francis Lachner, James K. Lake, James K. Lake, Carl Loux, John B. Lyon, Carl Lotz, R. Lotholz, W. E. Lewis, John C. Long, J. F. Lawresse, William Lyon, W. P. Nixon,

(Continued on the Sixth Page.)

BUSINESS NOTICES. Grant's Reception in Chicago. FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, NO. 1,260. will contain magnificent Pictures, made by Special Artists from Frank Leslie's establishment, repre-senting all the important features of Gen. Grant's reception of Chicago and Galena.

ALSO, ALSO, Illustrations of the Discovery of the Hon. Z. Chandler's Death in Chicago, of his Funeral in Detroit, and of the Lying in State of Gen. Joseph Hooker's remains in New York: together with Portraits of Miss Josephine Meeker and Mrs. Price and her two children, in the costumes worn by them when with the Ute Indians.

In the same number will commence THE HIDDEN WITNESS, A new novel, by the author of "That Husband of Buy this great American Illustrated Newspaper.
For sale at all News Depots.
Yearly subscriptions, \$4. should be addressed to
FRANK LESJIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
53, 55, 57 Park Place, New York.

Burnett's Coconine, softens the hair when harsh and dry, soothes the irritated scalp, affords the richest fastre, prevents the hair from falling, promotes its healthy, vigorous growth, is not greasy or sticky, leaves no disagreeable odor, kills dandruff. \$1,375.87 Profits in Thirty Days.—What \$10 has done in Wall street by legitlmate stock speculations. Pamphlet explaining everything sent free. Simpson & Co., 49 Exchange place, New York.

2,000 Cloaks and Dolmans. 200 Heavy Diagonal Dolmans, trimmed with fringe, at \$5; early price, \$8.

300 ELEGANTLY TRIMMED DOL-MANS in Beaver, Diagonal, and Matelasce, at \$6.50, \$6, \$10, and \$12; worth \$10, \$12, \$16, and \$18. \$12; worth \$10, \$12, \$16, and \$18.

200 DOLMANS (Special Lot) Rich and Elegant Quarty, Imported Diagonal, Fine All-Wool Beaver, and Matelasse, Handsomely Trummed with Silk Velvet, Rich Fringe, and Beaded Trimmings. at \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$21, and \$20.

Special Bargain.

500 LADIES CLOAKS at \$1.50, \$2, and \$3; Job Lot; early prices, \$2.50, \$3, and \$4.

300 LADIES' MATELASSE CLOAKS, trimmed with Fringe and Silk, at \$3.50; former price, \$6.

\$00 LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS as \$4.50, \$5, and \$6; worth \$7, \$8, and \$10. 200 LADIES' Matelasse, Diagonal, and Beaver Cloaks at \$3, \$10, \$12, \$14, and \$15; worth \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18,

100 Ladies' Elerant Imported Cloaks at \$18, \$20, \$22, and \$25, awful cheap. 2,000 Ladies' Circulars at \$2.50, \$3,\$3.60, and \$4; worth \$4, \$5, \$6, and \$8. 1,000 Children's and Misses' Cloaks, All Ages from 4 to 18 years, from \$1.50 to \$12; Special Bargains. 200 Misses' Circulars at \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.50; worth \$2.75, \$3, and \$4.

FROM AUCTION. 300 pcs. Black and Colored Silks, Black Satins, Colored Satins, Black Silk Velvets, Col'd Silk Velvets,

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from its scothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Cough. PRICES: -50c, and \$1. Large Bins Ch

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROP

pon the portrait of maelf touched light-d, turning, he saw hand spare gentle-face wore a grave intradictory twinkle this eyes, and mak-the other features

d blue.

sany, northeast cortheir building ornathe windows; also ring the word "Welos. 163 and 165, was

the entrance-posts

Brown & Prior,
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Nos. 166 to 170, dects from the roof to
indow on the ground
p pictures represent-

played a picture of agle, with draperies building was deco-leids. J. Blersdorf

ad quite a display of s, pictures of Grant, showed flags and crystal Restaurant," A.-H. Andrews, No. white, and blue cloth

DUTH.

1 202, had one large mall ones. Hilger.

14 and 205, had one Thompson's hair need with flags. The nn, 203 and 205, with evergreens tures and bunting. Hotel Building, had the flags. The Palmer namented with many, & Co., No. 227 and isely decorated with flags, E. Wolf also had a

nade on this avenue arrows, and leather-eson House. He her, in the cen-a caricature of rolled up, scrap-atled "Our Tanner." was "Welcome U. S. her "Nothing Like ign was oroamented

gn was ornamented bunting. H. J. Ed-ags, and a wreathed

w Custom-House in public attention. It

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inued from the Fifth Page.

W. K. Nixon.
H. C. Noyes,
S. M. Nickerson,
A. M. Neyman,
John T. Noyes,
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John T. Noyes,
M. J. Onahan,
J. E. Owsley,
L. B. Otis,
M. D. Ogden,
W. H. Ovington,
G. M. Pallman,
G. M. Pence,
Ferd. Peck,
C. F. Pietsch,
Potter Palmer,
F. W. Palmer,
Thos. E. Patterson,
G. A. Pierce,
A. Quirk,
J. H. Reese,
Hermann Raster,
Hermann Raster,
Julius Rosenthai,
J. G. Rogera,
J. T. Rawleigh,
James P. Hoot,
Julian N. Rudwey,
Joseph Reynolds,
Ilugh Riddle,
James P. Hoot,
Julian N. Rudwey,
Joseph Reynolds,
Ilugh Riddle,
John M. Rountree,
L. P. Rumsey,
Charles H. Reed,
R. W. Ricaby,
O. E. Roller,
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O. E. Roller,
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Charles H. Rand,
John P. Reynolds,
J. C. Richberg,
J. Ch. Rawson,
R. W. Rawmond,
W. H. Reed,
J. A. Roche,
A. M. Reece,
J. T. Ryerson,
J. O. Rutter,
G. P. Rumsey,
M. W. Robinson,
F. K. Root,
George Robifa,
M. H. Rich, Jr.
E. H. Sheldon,
F. C. Smith,
A. J. Snell,
C. Schuth,
C. A. Street,
C. S. Stettaner,
J. Summerfield,
R. J. Sohmid,
M. J. Sohmid,
R. Seelev,
R. W. Smith,
C. Schutter,
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Emery A. Storrs,
D. B. Shipman.
P. A. Sandelius,
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George Sherwood,
John N. Southworl
P. Schoenhofer.
Peter Schuttler,
Peter H. Smith.
George Schneider,
W. F. Storey,
W. E. Strong,
A. A. Sprague,
W. E. Strong,
Andrew Shuman,
Louis Schaffner,
Louis Schaffner,
S. G. Seaton,
John G. Shortall,
H. C. Senne,
M. C. Sterne,
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Joseph Stockton,
Theodore Schintz,
W. K. Sullivan,
E. A. Smith,
Sidney Smith,
Anson Stager,
Mark Skinner,
M. M. Sineer,
John Stillwell,
W. S. Scribner,
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George W. Spofford,
D. J. Swenie,
William Stewart,
S. P. Sherer,
E. D. Swain,
Dan Shepard,
John B. Sherman,
Leonard Swett,
William Henry Smith,
I. N. Stiles,
D. L. Shorey,
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Lyman Trumbull,
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Y. C. Turner,
M. F. Tutbill,
Jerry Terwilliger,
J. L. Thompson,
R. H. Taibott,
R. S. Tuthill,
J. L. Trumbull,
J. Terreil,
E. D. Taylor,
L. Tree,
Capt. Tobev,
E. S. Taylor,
W. M. Taylor,
E. M. Teall,
William Tripp,
V. L. Turner,
J. W. Templeton,
T. H. Tilton,
C. W. Underwood,
Charles Vergho,
J. M. Van Osdel,
William Vocke,
J. Van Inwagen,
Henry Volk,
A. H. Veeder,
John Vanderpool,
S. Van Benschoten,
H. S. Vail,
R. B. Washburne,
Christian Wahl,
John R. Walsh,
John R. Walsh,
John Wentworth,
M. H. Wood,
M. D. Weils,
M. H. Wood,
M. D. Weils,
M. H. Williams,
Henry Waller,
J. M. Wilson,
James E. White,
A. M. Walter,
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Capt. Weils,
A. M. Wilson,
John Williams,
Henry Waller,
Capt. Weils,
A. M. Wilson,
J. M. Wilson,
John Wilsinson,
William E. Weite,
George E. White,
A. M. Walter,
C. Williams,
C. C. Wheler,
J. Wetterow,
J. J. Williams,
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J. George H. Walter,
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Christian Erfokson
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Conrad Foiz,
W. W. Farwell,
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William Forrest,
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incided up from among the be old landmark was "stood up from among the be old landmark was "stood up" took pains to get out of the way and to the startling contrast as rapidly I was about this time that hale I bek Oglashy turned up and with

their backs against a pillar, the two veterans held a quiet little reunion, cracking jokes and teiling stories to while away the time. The outside crowd—those not wearing badges, and therefore not entitled to stand with the Reception Committee—surged around the marble counters to the right and left of the platform, built immediately in front of the office desk, the favored few, including several guests of the house, securing a coign of vantage behind the desk, where they were masters of the situation.

#### MAYOR HARRISON

WELCOMING GRANT. It was a quarter to 4 o'clock when Mayor Harrison came down the grand stairway, advanced through the cleared passage-way, and stepped upon the platform. This was the signal for something of still greater moment, nal for something of still greater moment,—
Gen. Grant's appearance,—and the crowd breathed more freely. Col. Davis stepped to the front, and requested that, during the welcoming speech and the response, everybody should remain silent,—a request which was honored more in the breach than in the observance. It had hardly been made than Gen. Grant appeared, escorted by the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who formally presented him to Chicago's Mayor. The crowd, presented him to Chicago's Mayor. The crowd, with a spontaneity that was the best proof of its welcome, sent up cheer after cheer as the bero made his way to the platform and, hat in hand, and looking very much embarrassed, if not overpowered, stood ready to receive the initial welcome, of which he had heard afar, but of which he could hardly have conceived an advance tides. The crowd a fact its intervalent equate idea. The crowd, after its introductor; ebullition of patriotism had subsided, listened with expectation already whetted by delay for the oratorical part of the program which was to follow. Mayor Harrison stepped forward, took his place near the pillar against which Long John was leaning, and, addressing Gen. Grant, delivered the following Kentucky-flavored address of welcome:

come:
GEN. GRANT: The become of Chicago recognize in you the most renowned of America's citizens. [Applause.] They have watched you for the last thirty months journeying around the world. They have seen you the recipient of honors heretofore conferred only upon those of exaited rank. And yet, sir, you had no other passport than that you were an American citizen. [Cheerfa Princes, rulers, and their people delighted to honor you, and, in honoring you, they lavished honors upon your country. [Cheers, and cries of "Heart" "Hear!"] These people, now that you have returned home, are desirous of tendering you

desirous of tendering your

A BEFITING RECEPTION.

To that end they have appointed a Committee of 500 gentlemen to receive you here in the heart of the city, and to welcome you to the homes and hearts of our people. [Applause.]

Upon me, as Chairman of that Committee, devolves the pleasing duty of clothing in words what their hearts would warmly erpress. [Cheers, and cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"]

Sir, for many long years you have been constantly before the eyes of this people. Eighteen years and two months ago a neighboring State had adopted the role of neutrality in the dread internecine war then commenced. Our statesmen were deeply troubled, and knew not how to solve the problem. You, sir, like the Macedonian conqueror, with your sword, cut the Gordian knot, and the first-born daughter of the Constitution no longer wavered in her devotion to the Union and to the Union's flag. [Applause.]

Two mouths after, we saw you writing your name in blood at fiercely-contosted Belmont. Before the frosts of winter had thawed, you threw your regiments around Donelson. Its commander, feeling the death-grip upon him, asked for terms of capitulation. Your laconic reply—"Unconditional surrender, or I propose immediately to move upon your works" (cheers)—curiched the page of military literature, and 15,000 prisoners came here to Chicago, living witnesses of your great victory. [Applause.] Ere the buds of spring had, bursted into the summer's flowers, littsburg Landing and Corinth were your trophies, and the waters of the Cumberland and Tennessee floated freely, bearing the stars and stripes through the Ohio and the mighty river refused to bear you on to the Guilf.

Vicksburg, deemed impregnable, frowned upon its turbu-A BEFITTING RECEPTION.

deemed impregnable, frowned upon its turbulent waters, and demanded a toll of death. You resolved that Vicksburg should fall, and for you to resolve, as seemed in the past, is simply for you to do. [Cheers.] After months of strategic movements, long marches, and many battles, you put your army in front of the Gibraltar of the South. But Vicksburg was yunerable only from the rear. Desirous of saving your army, you endeavored to make a new channel for the mighty stream; but the new channel for the mighty stream; but the Father of Waters, despising your human effections, roiled majestically on beneath the enemy's grans. Unable to bridle the monster, you mounted his foaming back, rode through a storm of fire and a hait of shot; Vicksburg fell, and Chicago shouted, "The backbone of the Coufederacy is broken. [Cheers.] Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge were then added to the chaplet encircling your brow.

We then saw you at the Nation's Capital commanding your country's armies; but your special duty was to

commanding your country's armies; but your special duty was to

REACH RICHMOND,

which had in the past seemed a "noll me tangere" to our armies. You chose the hoe of the Wilderness, and to the immortal Lincoln [cheers] deciared that you would "Fight it out on that line if it took all summer" [deafengerer], thus giving evidence of the ispacity of your wil, rousing the wavering and lifting up the down-hearted. You did, sir, fight it out on that line, and Richmond was ours.

We next saw you, sir, at Appomattox Court-House receiving the sword of the brave but mistaken Lee. [Applause.] You handed it back to him, "Keep it." said you: "a braver man never wore a sword." [Cheers.] You bid his broken hearth-stones, for his folks would need them at the plow. You bid his broken hearth-stones, and re-establish their shattered fortunes. Sir, Chicago and the world then applauded the elemency of the conqueror as before they had admired the dauntless soldier. [Cheers.]

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

"LET US HAVE PEACE,"

The bloody War over, you said,

"LET US HAVE PEACE,"

and a grateful Nation elevated you to the highest position in its gift,—ave, or in the world. [Cheers.] Eight years you were President. Then, wearied with sixteen years of service to your country, you sought rest in travel. Turning your eyes to the cast, moving ever toward the cradle of the sun, you were greeted in all lands, but received every greeting in the name of your country. [Cheers.]

Suppose the sun of the sun of the country nobly. Your country has rewarded you grandly. Like him you have served your country nobly ranks of life, passed through all military grades until you commanded the victorious armies of your country. Like him, you filled the office of President two terms. He, when his two terms were over, was offered a crown, but, preferring an immortality of fame to temporary power, he retired to private life, and lives in the hearts of his people, and all time will call him his country's father. [Cheers.] You, sir, when your two terms were over, obeying that part of your country's Constitution in its unwritten traditions, hallowed by the example of the immortal Washington,—you, sir, retured, and you, too, live and will live forcers in the hearts of your countrynen. [Cheers.]

Sir, in the name of Chicago and its people. I prophesy that when time shall have grown old, when the page of history shall have become dimmed, by the side of the great quartet who have gone before you your name,

YOUR STATUR, WILL BE PLACED.

By the side of Washington, of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of the immortal Lincoln will live the name of Grant. [Great applause.] Sir, argain allow me to tender to you a hearty wellone to the homes, to the firesides, and to the hearts of all people of Chicago, regardless of creed or of party. Sir jadvancing to Gen.

GEN. GRANT.

## GEN. GRANT.

Some incontinent fool just back of the Mayor Some incontinent fool just back of the Mayor in the serior.

Lovejoy are cheers for Harrison." It is infinity to the credit of Chicago's Executive that he very quietly but determinedly expressed to the young man his disapproval of any such proceeding, and the aforesaid young man was content to go to the rear and hide his diminished head. When the applause with which Mayor Harrison's cloquent welcome was received had died out, and amidst a silence that testified the crowd's anxiety to catch every word of the response, Gen. Grant, in his accustomed low tone of voice,—disappointing to the majority of the crowd because they were unable to hear all he said,—modestly replied as follows:

Ma. Mayor. AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO AND OF ILLINOIS in that hale like and, with welcome that has just been uttered by your worthy Mayor. It is something so spersonal to myself that it would hardly be in good taste for me to respond to the language of it, and it leaves, therefore, nothing further for me to do than to repeat my thanks to this Committee and to the citizens of this city for the hearty reception which they have given me.

me.

In regard to one allusion to my reception abroad, I will say that in every case I felt that it was

A TRIBUTE TO OUR OWN COUNTRY. A TRIBUTE TO OUR OWN COUNTRY.

I will add, further, that our country stands differently abroad, in the estimation of Europeans and the Eastern nations, from what it did a quarter of a century ago. An American citizen is regarded in a different light from an American citizen of one quarter of a century ago. At that time it was believed that we had not a Nation,—that we were a mere confederation of States, tied together by a rope of sand that would give way upon the slightest friction. They have found out their grand mistake. They know that we have now a Government, that we are a Nation, and that we are a strong, intelligent, and brave people, capable of judging, and knowing our rights, and determined on alloccasions to maintain them against either domestic or foreign foes. [Great applause and cheers.] That is the explanation of the reception which you have received, through me, while I was abroad. Gentlemen, I thank you.

#### HAND-SHAKINGS. AN INFORMAL RECEPTION.

The crowd had but one impulse, and that was to rush forward and shake the hero's hand. An informal reception was immediately organized, and one of the first to exchange greetings with the city's distinguished guest was Gov. Oglesby. Others pressed forward, received the coveted boon of a sbake, and retired to make way for boon of a sbake, and retired to make way for more. This was kept up for a few moments amidst calls for Senator Logan, who appeared, but did not respond in the oratorical fashion, as the crowd evidently wished. But there were other things to be looked after than hand-shaking, and, after Grant had stood this wearying sort of a welcome about as long as circumstances would allow, Mayor Harrison lifted up his voice and said, "Gentlemen, Gen. Grant has seen a good deal and he is very hungry." This provoked a laugh, and, almost before the crowd knew it, the General's escort-had taken him by the arm and were leading him up the grand staircase to his private parlor on the second floor. There he rejoined Mrs. Grant, and met Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Chetlain, and others, representing the Army of the Tennessee. A brief but pleasant social chat followed, after which the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mayor Harrison, and Col. Davis reinquisined the General to the care of the representatives of the Army of the Tennessee, who escorted him and Mrs. Grant to their carriage, waiting below on Monroe street, just in front of the ladies' entrance. The appearance of Gen. and Mrs. Grant was halled with a perfect storm of applause and cheers from the gathered crowds, in the midst of which the carriage was rapidly driven out Monroe street and thence out Wabash avenue to No. 781 Michigan avenue, the residence of Col. and Mrs. Fred more. This was kept up for a few moments

AT HOME. A QUIET DINNER.

After the speeches at the Palmer House wer through, the General and his wife took a carriage with Gen. Sherman and wife at the Monroe street entrance, and were driven rapidly south to the residence of Col. Grant, No. 781 Michito the residence of Col. Grant, No. 781 Michigan avenue. They were escorted by the cavalry and a few friends, including Gen. Bayard, Gen. Chetlain, Maj. Dalton. and Gen. Smith. Few knew of the departure, and the streets were quite clear as the party rolled rapidly south. Along the avenue occasionally, however, the carriage containing the General was repeatedly carriage containing the General was repeatedly recognized, and a number of parties in carriages drove by to catch a glimbse of the distinguished visitor. The route was directly south to Twenty-third street, east to Michigan avenue, and north to Col. Grant's. His house is a yellow-stone front of the usual His house is a yellow-stone front of the usual two stories and a basement, and one of a block of four. It is a quiet, modest structure, but extremely near and pleasant, and is about half a block south of Twenty-second street.

No one appeared to be expecting the arrival outside, but a crowd gathered in a marvelously short time.

outside, but a crowd gathered in a marvelously short time.

Gen. Grant was handed out by Gen. Mann, turned and bowed, and then went up the steps of the residence, stopping to kiss his grand-daughter. His wife followed, and, after a moment's talk with Gen. Mann, during which it was agreed that the General and family should attend church Sanday at Centenary, the party went inside and sat down to dinner wish a select company of ten in all,—Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. Grant and wife, Gen. Sheridan and wife, Jesse Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Honore, and Mr. Nat Honore.

DECORATIONS.

DECORATIONS.

Down this way the decoration was naturally less profuse than along the line of march, but a number of houses were conspicuous for the display of bunting. Notable among the number was the residence of Gen. Sheridan, which was decorated with four large flags festooned along the piazza, and another fiving from the flagstaff. Mr. M. A. Farwell's house, No. 450 Michigan avenue; that of Mr. Officer, at No. 364; of Mr. Mason, at No. 357; of J. P. Smith, at No. 516; of Mr. Hoyne, No. 502, all on the same avenue, were also worthy of mention, while numerous others showed their sympathy with the great event by less striking displays. Júst south of Twenty-second street, at No. 770 Michigan avenue, the Woman's Christian Tempsrance Union had a characteristic sign, "Welcome, Gen. Grant," with the figure of an inverted wine-glass, as a gentle him of their wishes in regard to the banquet which was to take place nearly opposit at Col. Grant's, No. 781.

## AT HAVERLY'S.

ON THE OUTSIDE. ON THE OUTSIDE.

AS EARLY AS 7 O'CLOCK

last evening the "common herd" began to assemble in the neighborhood of Haverly's Theatre, anxious to obtain a glimpse of and send up a cheer for the hero of the hour. The crowd was an agreeably good-natured one, and spent most of its time in chaffing the guards from the "Gallant First," cracking jokes at the expense of the minions of Simon O'Donnell, and like amusements.

and like amusements.

Several strong calcium lights had been placed in the entrances to and around the building; and these, together with the regular lamps and the discontinuated buildings in the neighborhood.

and these, together with the regular lamps and the illuminated buildings in the neighborhood, served to light up the surroundings in an ad-

mirable and attractive manner.

The system of keeping the crowd back was almost perfect, and very little effort was required on the part of the guards and officers to keep the crowd in cheek.

THE MILITIA GUARD DETAILS

on the outside of the theatre were composed entirely of First Regiment men, and comprised a detail from C Company under command of Lieut. Miles, a detail from B Company under command of Capt. Bowler, a detail from H Company under command of Capt. Nichols. Sentries were posted around the building, and relieved at regular intervals. Dearborn street was roped off on the north and south sides of Monroe, as was also the sidewalk on the east side of the theatre. After the entrance of Gen. Grant into the theatre, most of the guard were taken off and marched into the theatre, but were put on again at the close of the exercises. The police detail was under the personal command of Acting Superintendent O'Donnell, and did very efficient service. THE MILITIA GUARD DETAILS

The arrangements for

ENTERING AND LEAVING THE THEATRE,
both in carriages and on foot, were absolutely
perfect, and worked without a hitch. Only the
two doors on the south side of the building were
in use, and canopies and carpets extended from
the curbstone to the doors. The east door was
used by the distinguished persons who came
in carriages, while the west door served as
an entrance for those who came on foot. Carriages were driven in from Wabash avenue on
the worth, emptied their contents at the east
door, the drivers were given a numbered cheek,
of which the proprietor of the carriage was furpished a duplicate, and were driven out outo
Wabash avenue on the south. State street was
and Monroe street was thus kept clear. When
the carriages reassembled, later in the evening,
they were ringed on both sides of Monroe and
Dearbon streets, all facing toward the theatre.
When a carriage was wanted the number
of the policemen on the four corporers
then drove in on Monroe street, from the
street. The carriage called for
then drove in on Monroe street, from the
west, and took its load from the west entrance,
driving off either to the south, north, or east.
The carriages began to arrive at the theatre as
early as 7 o'clock, and continued to arrive, in a
steady stream, until half-past 8. They reassembled about 10 o'clock. The opening of the ENTERING AND LEAVING THE THEATRE,

arriages was attended to by two officers, in about 7:45 p. m. the

About 7:45 p. m. the

ARMY OF THE THENESSEE,
beaded by Gen. Sherman, arrived upon the scene. Most of the members were accompanied by ladies. The appearance of the "Vets" called forth applause from the crowd. At precisely ten minutes past 8 o'clock Capt. Bogardus and several of his friends, who had stationed themselves on the roof of the prosch of Gen. Grant by a discharge of rifle proach of Gen. Grant by a discharge of rifle rockets, and a carriage with four gray horses was drawn up to the canopy, and Gen. Grant, Gen. Logan, and Gen. Chetlain alighted. The crowd broke forth into a mighty roar, loud and prolonged, as a welcome to the man whom they wished to honor.

After the General's entrance into the theatre the crowd on the outside began to disperse. Very little of interest occurred on the street in the vicinity during the evening.

About 10 o'clock the crowd began to reassemble, and

procecting and a carriage with four gray bornead of the many of content was drawn a carriage with four gray bornead on the consequence of the control of the

by Derection of the state of th

teresting reminiscences of the War, for it appeared to be instantly recognized.

THERE WAS AN AUDIENCE INSIDE

of Haverly's Theatre last night the like of which has seidom, if ever, been seen in this county. It was limited to the seating capacity of the house, aside from the members of the First Regiment, I. N. G., who were there on gruard duty, and embraced not only the greater number of the most distinguished army officers of the country, but also many of the navy. while it also included quite a coterie of prominent officials,—Governors. Congressmen, Judges, etc., and last, but not least, nearly all the prominent citizens of Chicago and their wives. There were in the building a little over 2,100 people. Nearly all the ladies were in opera costume, their escorts, of course, being in full evening dress. The arrangements for preserving order and guarding against accidents were perfect. The parquet and parquet circle were occupied almost solely by members of the Society of the 'rmy of the Tennessee and their wives. the balcony, family circle, and "heaven" by Chicagoans and Visitors. All were comfortably seated, and thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment. On the stage, Gen. Sherman, the President of the Society, occupied the seat of honor in the centre. On his right was Gen. Grant, in an isolated chair, and back of him were Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Anger, Gov. Culliom, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Potter, Gov. Robinson, Col. Dayton, and the Hon. Amasa Cobb. On the right of Gen. Sherman was Admiral Stevens, scated by himself, and back of him were Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Potter, Gen. Pope. Gen. Oglesby, Col. Robert Ingersoll, Gen. Pope. Gen. Oglesby, Col. Robert Ingersoll, Gev. Gen. Gen. Gen. Henderson, Gen. Force, Gen. Hickenlooper, Gen. Wood-ford, and Gen. Hulburt.

PRELIMINARY.

the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gon. & B. Washbarre, of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gon. & Gon. A Logan of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gon. & Gon. A Logan of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gon. & Gon. A Logan of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gon. & Gon.

burne, for whom the meeting had been waiting, appeared upon the stage and received a welcoming plaudit.

## DR. THOMAS.

DR. THOMAS.

THE OPENING PRAYER.

Gen. Sherman, President of the Society, advanced to the front and announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The reverend gentleman advanced to the reading-desk, the audience was hushed into silence, and the man of God invoked the Divine blessing in the following prayer:

Among them were sage palms, palmetics, lists labonics, dracinia,—of the later there being four varieties. This tropical appearance of the palming four varieties. This tropical appearance of the palming upon the stairway leading to the balmings upon the walls of Gen. Sherdian, Gen. Logan, Gen. Grant when he was younger than now, and of Gen. Sherman. There was also mow, and of Gen. Sherman. There was also made of deeperals. The fillers supporting the galleries were draped in bunks, and ornamented with small slik flags. The filosts of the two galleries were covered with slik cavalry guidous and the recovered with slik cavalry guidous and the recovered with slik cavalry guidous and the decorator had spread timself, so to speak. Upon goe side hung a portrait of Gen. Thomas and on the other, to the left of the audience, adjoining Gen. Grant's box, a furl-length oil-paining of Chinola was suspended. At the side of Sanner that once did service at that soldier's headquarters. The decoration upon the box occupied by Gen. Grant's box, a furl-length oil-paining of Gen. Thomas picture hung the remnants of a sanner had once the contrains were hung as the remnants of a sanner. Immediately above a stiffed a service at that soldier's headquarters. The decoration upon the box occupied by Gen. Grant's more than the summar of the contrains were hung with smillar, and banner. Immediately above a stiffed large shields of the contrains were hung with smillar, and banner. Immediately above a stiffed large shields of the contrains were hung with smillar, and banner. Welcome, Our First Common that the was allowed the world of the contraint of Grant in a hun were the words. Welcome, Our First Common that the was the world of the contraint of Grant in a hun were the words. Welcome, Our flows, the contraint of Grant in a hun were the word

again. Wilt Thou bless as in this hour? I and that from its influences we may be drawn nearer together; nearer to Thee, nearer to all that is good and noble in manhood and in life. And wilt Thou grant unto us all mercy? Wilt Thou grant unto us all mercy? Wilt Thou grant unto us at last eternal life? We ask in the name of Christ. Amen.

## E. B. WASHBURNE. THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne arose and proceeded to deliver the following address of welcome, in the course of which he was frequently

come, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by applause:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Society of the people of all the States I greet you to this Reunion.

It is an exceptional welcome; for, since your adieus at Des Moines, in 1876, your first commander, who insets with you here to-night, has made the circuit of the world, and all the nations have laid at his feet the tribute of their admiration and respect. You must permit others, with grateful emotions, to hall with you his safe return to that country which he has so much honored, and with you to signify our appreciation of all the honors which have been so graciously, so generously, and so worthily because when the manner was a stowed upon him. We find that, after all his wanderings over the lands and by the seas.

HE RETURNS TO US THE SAME AMERICAN, pronder than ever of his country, its institutions, its great people, and its elections.

wanderings over the lands and by the seas.

HE RETURNS TO US THE SAME AMERICAN,
prouder than ever of his country, its institutions, its great people, and its glorious destinies. We join with you in all the accismations
with which he has been everywhere greeted.
The gallant ship which bore him so sately, kissing the dark-blue crystal of the Pacific seas, had
no sooner touched the shores of California than
the chivalric people of that golden coast rose up
to bid him welcome. His journey across the
Continent and until he has reached this Empire
City of the Northwest has been one continual
oration, participated in by all parties, all nationalities, and all creeds.

Your meeting this year, Mr. President, comes
fortunately at a time when the clouds of adversity and business depression, which have so
loug lowered over our country, are breaking,
and we see the dawn of a brighter and better
day. It should be the prayer of all good and
patriotic citizens that peace, happiness, and fraternal feeling may overall throughout all our
borders, and that our country, and our whole
country, may move forward with gigantic
strides in the pathway of prosperity and progress. But it must be understood always, that
our starry ersign, which is now saluted with
reverence in every part of the civilized globe as
the emblem of liberty, order, and law, must
cover with the ægis of its protection the rights of
all men,—native and foreign-born, white and
black alike,—over every inch of the territory of
our ocean-bound Republic. When it fails in
that, it is but a flannting rag, to be trampled
under foot as a fitting emblem of our National
degradation.

young, the generous, the gifted Rawlins, my townsman and friend, and known so well to the country and so well to you all. From the day of Sumter till death claimed him as one of its most distinguished victims he followed the fortunes of his great chief, and served his country with a zeal, a devotion, and an intelligence which challenged the public admiration. A native of our own great Commonwealth, bad his vained life been spared to us there is no honor that Illinois, at least, would not have conferred upon him.

But I pause in the presence of a great figure:

whose name and fame are treasured in all your memories. Full of courage, talent, intelligence, and military instinct, dying so young, and as a soldier would die, on the field of battle, he yet lived to win glory enough to distinguish the longest military fareer. I can well remember an incident of the Vicksburg campaign, which took place a few days before the last time I saw him, and when I bade him what preved to some Bruinsburg, and on the day of the battle of Fort Gibson. He was leading the rear column, and some distance in advance. No one there will fall to remember his dashing back on his foaming black charger.—his spiendid military presence, and his manly face lighted up with military ardor. He brought a note from the commanding General, who was, as usual, at the front, and which had been hastily scratched in pencil. It was brief and to the point, and there was no waste of words. The note was precisely this, and no more: "We have met the enemy, and are whipping him beautyfully." And in that campaign—which I undertake to say is one of the most brilliant and extraordinary ever set down in military annais—Gen. Grant went on meeting the enemy and

"WHIPPING HIM BRAUTIFULLY," until our victorious eagles floated in triumph over the battlements of Vicksburg.

I have no time to mention all the others, officers and soldiers of the Army of the Fennessee who have passed from among us, and who won glory and fame on so many well-fought fields. But who can pass over the names of Wallace, and Ransom, and Wyman; and who among you will ever forget the dashing and chivairic Biair, and the stubborn bravery of our own Harding! They are gone, and we can only mingle our tears with yours at their loss, cut off, so many of them, in the strength of their manhood and the fuliness of their usefulness—
When a soldier weeps o'er a brother's bler.

"When a soldier weeps o'er a brother's bier,
You may know that the brave is dead;
For never yet was a soldier's tear
Shed over a craven's head." A grateful country has raised lofty columns to Rawlins and McPherson. But there are other movuments erected in our hearts to the memory of all the noble dead of the Army of the Tennessee, and which shall endure so long as the love of noble and patriotic deeds shall find a lodgment in the human heart.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I bid you welcome, welcome,—thrice welcome.

SHELBY M. CULLOM.

lency Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illipois, lency Shelby M. Cullom, Governor of Illipois, whose welcome was as follows:

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:
Nearly fifteen years of eventful history have passed away since the army of the Union, of which you were so important and conspicuous a part, after having completed the heroic task for the accomplishment of which it was called into existence, furled all its victorious banners and was disbanded. The brave men who constituted it returned, each to his place in the peaceful walks of life, believing that, in the results of the great War in which he had been an actor, liberty and union—one and inseparable under a government of the people—had been secured for the future of the Republic. It is not for me, even if time were at my disposal, to tell not the story of the War. "From year to year the battles, sieges, fortness" that you passed. It is task the muse of history must hereafter perform, and in its performance record in your deeds among those of the best soldiers of liberty, who have made many of the eras of the world bright with the sacrifices of unselfish patriotism; for never, in all the course of time, did braver men than you fight for a nobler cause. And—thanks to the good genius of the Republic—you battled better than you knew; you battled for the idea of Nationality, which must yet permeate and be acknowledged by all communities of the Republic, and in the application of which to the affairs of the Government will be found the best safeguard of the rights of the States and the inalienable individual rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This idea has become whose welcome was as follows:

IT IS M'PHERSON,

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

Gov. Washburne was followed by his Excel-

Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, Illinois reicomes you all.

with frequent demonstrations of favor,—the reterences to Gen. Sherman and Gen. Logan compelling those chieftains to rise and bow. During the delivery of the first few sentences Gen. Grant resumed his seat in the comfortable armonair provided for him and sank back into its spacious depths with the appreciative feeling of a man who had been "received" until he was tired. THE ADDRESS WAS RECEIVED

THE MAYOR. ON BEHALF OF THE CITY.

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, dellyered the following address of welcome for the

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMS
OF THE TENNESSEE: You have now been
greeted in loyal words by the whole people of
this broad land. Patriotic Illinois has walcomed you also in burning words. It now, sin,
becomes my pleasant duty to welcome you to
the business City of Chicago, to its hearts as
well as to its home. Sir, it is pre-eminently a
business community. Its people are intensely
intent upon the pursuits of those objects that
promote their material interests. Some of the
rival sisters around us would say that we are
too madly following after the almighty dollar.
But, sir, after all, self-interest lies at the bottom of the greater part even of the better buman actions. Self-interest in Chicago makes
THE GRATITUDE THAT SHE OWES

THE GRATITUDE THAT SHE OWES

THE GRATITUDE THAT SHE OWES

to the Army of the Tennessee. [Applause.]
Sir, there are two kinds of pair(otism—two
species of love of country. There is that
blind idolatry of love that a man feels
for the land of his birth simply because
it is his native land. It is a feeling that is bora
at the fireside, that clusters around the homestead. It is nourished by the tradition of the
past and by the memories of the hallowed dead.
It burns in the heart, it flows through the
veins, and vibrates through the entire nervous
system. It is a sentiment, sir. But also there
is another kind of patriotism—a patriotism that
has its birth is the brain centre, nourisned by
reason and by thought. It is as steadfast, in the heart of the man who comes te
America, making it the land of his choice, as is
the heart of the man who is to the manor
born. Chicago, sir, is an aggregation of peoplea from many lands. The bulk of our population is either foreign-born or immediately
descended from the foreign-born, and, sir, this
population has had, has to-day.

AS STEADFAST A LOVE FOR AMERICA

descended from the foreign-born, and, sir, this population has had, has to-day.

AS STRADFAST A LOVE FOR AMERICA and for her institutions as any populations of the older cities of the Union. [Applausa.] Nir, when that dread peal burst from the camon's mouth at Charleston's harbor, was caught un rolled across the mountains, became doubly hoarse in its despest callings, echoed and rechoed from the loftiest hights, was swollen and spread over our broad prairies, coming to this city of the plains, telling us that the discontent of the South had robed itself in the garb of grim-vizaged war, the people of Chicago said, by one unanimous voice, that secession was a remedy for no evil. [Applause.] Our business-men, crossing over the many bridges that soan our little river, looking down upon its water, some of which is carried by the northern and northeasterly winds out into the Desplaines, flowing hard by our western suburn, then on its long watery way through the Illnois and Mississippi Rivers,—these business-men, with a keen eye to the benefits of union and of an uninterrupted commerce, uttered a stern resolution that the Mississippi River and its ten thousand miles of tributary streams should never moisten the soil of a divided country. [Applause.] From that moment, sir,

of a divided country.

moment, sir,

CHICAGO NEVER PLAGGED IN HER DEVOTION

TO THE UNION.

and the foreigned, and the best of the controlled of the controlle

history. Ba man, of Loo there were "far on Sonth and Lorans a wheel workin They did not the bravery it country, atthe mo glory. In will write a g the Army of grand mass, wwa. Gentlemen Tennessee, I vto our firesider capo. Thrice hope, when you to a spot only the Gentlemen Tennessee, I would be used to be us

War, and which than any other teep its country GE Gen. Sherman the Society thus COMRADES: W We have heard Mr. Washburne, civilized world, Mississippi River that broad land w

o the Gulf, and f Rocky Mountains. the Governor,-Go nary of the world words of welcome, them, for he is a p have reason to k heard from the 1 which has, meteorcities of the world, sideration—to feed cheers. And I be cheers. And I beltake to build a railing the moon would for the surveyor and all the surveyor and the surveyor and the surveyor one and all.

What is the Society we have you one and all.

What is the Society we have you one and all the surveyor of the Tental and children, befor ereation of war. The he Army of the Tental and children, before and children, before and children, before and the surveyor of the Tental and the Surveyor o

A PEW O met in the Senate (to there passed a ser wish every citize read very often. so often that familiar to us as our gens would read the was in the hearts Kindness and charit Kindness and charit every syllable. The every syllable. The year, not to celebra their achievements kindness and of cha kindness and of cha alive the kindlier ma all remember it, my the citizens, who are society, named after the citizens, who are society, named after society, named after see, proud of its deeds, but still deed to come together na promise now for firecoorded every work who ther of charity be seen by the whoi a friend in every or older than when you older than when you YOU ARE TH

return to these communities they this Society, every this Society, every [Applause.] We are prepared to ma old comrade and Gen. Illysses S. G. been, like his name the world, and has the world, and has the world, and has few minutes will a few minutes will a few minutes will a few minutes will a few minutes of the soc we can get plenty must say, from whe there say a dozen ci year. I bope the communing thanks too turning thanks too turning thanks too turning thanks too in the program.

GEN. THE A

Frank Lumbard and delighted the Through Georgia"

Sherman then interest sham, of Indianapo ing masterly annua with every manifes standing its length Sherman calling To compelling those go ing their appreciation of their appreciation of the rule of physic the rule of the rule of their case as a manifesta regarded by many reven in barbarons the evil. The barm the sapparent upon it their records, while their records, while only upon a careful of upon their man because were not human progress, because of which were gradually relivered the preservation of and they were votant their inclusions of their samaking reprisals of their samaking of their samaking reprisals of their samaking reprisals of their samaking reprisals of their samaking of their samaking register of the tons of their existing the samaking register the of the carlier time of the carlier time. compelling those g ing their appreci

in in victors,—

i. [Applause.] From

i. Chiesgo never for a

army. In the morntin-boards whereto it

ing at night we saw

We saw it climbing,
crossing over from
massed at Pittsburg
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stantial victories of
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nany long marches,
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of the Tennessee

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rained an empire. It
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d his untamed back,
fire and half, passed

PELL,
Thank "God, the sun
ssippi." [Applause]
atel at Chattanooga.
We saw you trailtain and Missionary
tung up, up, higher,
t in the clouds that
its. We heard the
fore alone had been
own artillers. The
clouds grew denser,
a shout. The clouds
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and resolve: "It is
Applause.] Sir, we
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note you climbed over
to the total the
receiving a Nation's
of his Country in
bove you, benignantly
Goddess of Liberty,
t fine, to the Capital
some by no easy road,
eadbread ticket. [Apyour way through
aid toll at every crossdes lay sileeping in
l of their counties,
usaw your Na tion's
rmy of the Tennesses
d you been in its
"On To RICHMOND" "ON TO RICHMOND"

never have had all. Some one of your ave been taken from Army of the Tennes-elled to acknowledge to breath of the poli-recried ranks. Your wed from the seat of I his battles, he won in the broad circuit which he has been ast Captain of the age. the continued severaling and bowing in achielence. OMNANDER,

cond in rank, but not diense cheered again, until Gen. Shermas, he having, by motion us in the parquet if he an affirmative nod.] done of the stay-at when Sherman said it hold Kentucky asfeary, and I, who degout a Copperhead.

oplanse.] But, reotle-Colonels, Captains, the Army of the Ten-and file of that grand Cheers.] Where you hey bravely followed.

met in the Senate Chamber, at the Capital, and there passed a series of resolutions which I wish every citizen in this laid would read very citizen. We have read them so often that they are almost as familiar to us as our own names. I wish citizens would read those resolutions, to see what was in the hearts of this army at that time. Kindness and charity pervaled every line and every syllable. They resolved to meet once a year, not to celebrate victories, not to glory in their achievements of arms, but to do acts of kindness and of charity to each other, to keep alive the kindlier memories of their life. You all remember it, my triends, but I speak of it to the citizens, who are behind me, that we are a society, named-after the Army of the Tennessee, proud of its record, glorying in its deeds, but still—social, purely social, in our nature. We resolved to come together annually, and have kept our promise now for thirteen years; and we have recorded every word spoken, every deed done, whether of charity or in reward, and they can be seen by the whole world, and they recognize a friend in every one. You [Grant] are a little older than when you went away, but

compelling those gentlemen to respond by bowing their appreciation:

Comrades, Ladies, and Gentlemen: The tendency of our civilization is to substitute for the rule of physical force that of reason and law, and the occasional resort to forcible measures by the Governments of the civilized world in their dealings with each other is decreated as a return to the uages of barbarism. War is a manifestation of physical force that is regarded by many as an unnecessary evil. But even in barbarous times it was not an unmixed evil. The barm that it wrought in those times is apparent upon the most cursory inspection of their records, while its benefits are discernible only upon a careful and comprehensive retrospect of the world's history and a comparison of nations and epochs, one with another. We can thus see that in the early ares of the world wars were not only important factors in human progress, but that they were absolutely necessary for the elevation and advancement of our race. They were the agency by means of which small and weak communities were fused and welded into large and powerful mations. Men gained strength and mutual protection from their coalescence in this way; they were gradually relieved from the active and incessant vigilance which was once required for the preservation of their lives and property; and they were vouchsafed leisure for the arts and enterprises of peace. Having obtained an immunity from the murderous and predatory stracks of their stronger neighbors, they quit making reprisals on their weaker ones and turned their minds to other things. They ceased to be nomadic and became pastoral: they began to till the soil and learn the wars of commerce. Peace and civilization were thus the results of the warfare of the primitive world; the conditions of their existence grew out of it; their foundations were laid by it.

Instead of the almost uninterrupted warfare of the earlier times, our wars are separated by long intervals of peace, and they are "the last argument of Kings" and nations. Their

CAN NEVER BE WHOLLY RENOUNCED. CAN NEVER BE WHOLLY RENOUNCED.

Even without its manifestation in a threatening armament, or its being called into frequent and vigorous action, the sense of its being in reserve contributes materially to the respect in which a dovernment is being at home and abroad, and helps to gain the ready obedience of its citizens for its laws and the courteous consideration of foreign Powers for its demands upon them. The validity of international treaties and arbitra-

history. Ballads will be sund of Grant, of Sherman, of Logan, and a host of others. But there were "faute indiction." whose bodies his wheel working as laboring men. [Applaume, 1] and the world to commerce the working as laboring men. [Applaume, 1] and the sund as the wheel working as laboring men. [Applaume, 1] and the sund as the country, although their country,

shell reduced to chart ty cach other. To dear other chindses and of charity to cache there to the study and of chart ty cache the the third to a society, named-after the Army of the Tennessee, proud of its record, floring in the deeds, but still social, purely to come together annually, and have kent of confections seven and expressed this processes, or consideration seven and expressed this processes, or consideration seven and expressed this processes are the seven by the whole world, and they recognize friend in every one. You (Grant) are altitle older than when you went away, but the control of the seven by the whole world, and they recognize friend in every one. You (Grant) are altitle older than when you went away, but the control of the season of the world, and see precard to make good the welcome of our fellow-citizens. I know therefore, when it season the season of the world, and has at last the season of the season of the world and see precard to make good the welcome of our close of the season of the season of the world, and the world, and has at last the season of the season of the world and the world, and has at last the season of the season and we can see plenty to eat. [Laughter,] And it was also the season of the season and we can see plenty to eat. [Laughter,] And it was also the season of the season of the program. [Applause,] because the properties of the season of the season and we can see plenty to eat. [Laughter,] And it was also properties and deligated the audience with "Marching Through Georgia" and "Old Shady." General of the season and we can see plenty to eat. [Laughter,] And it was also to the season and we can see plenty to eat. [Laughter,] And it was also to the se THE RESISTANCE TO A COMMON ENEMY

But the National sentiment did not triumphase without a struggle. Its opponents were unwilling to make any greater sacrifice of the autonomy of the States than was indispensable for the immediate and temporary protection of society, and in the Constitutional Convention, and before the people,

and before the people,

THEIR RESISTANCE WAS ENERGETIC AND DETERMINED.

Even after the Constitution was adopted their hostility to it was prolonged until it was thought to be susceptible of an interpretation in accordance with their views of government. Notwithstanding the plain letter of that instrument, the obvious spirit and import of its provisions, and the notorious and indisputable facts that it was designed as the basis of a more perfect union than there had been or could be had under the articles of confederation, they invented a theory of it which would render the labor of its founders vain. The work of the Convention would be undone by the subtle refinements of a logical process, the political character of the Government, would remain unchanged, the Gonfederaey would be restored under the name of the Union, and the popular will would be disregarded and circumvented. It is this theory which denies the supremacy of the National Government, and exaits and magnifies the authority of the States, which was formulated by the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky in the resolutions of 1708, elaborated and amplified by John C. Calboun, and practiced by Jefferson Davis. In its simplest form it assumes that the Constitution is a mere compact between the States, from which any one of them may recede at will, whenever in its opinion the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution and declared by it to be "the supreme law of the land" are oppressive or distasteful, or whenever obedience to them is monvenient. Obedience of the States to the laws of the National Government of the right to use necessary force to overcome opposition to its laws in a single State, they are virtually annulled everywhere.

The logical and idevitable result of the theory is disunion, and disunion is anarchy.

It is true that the Constitution was the result of mutual concession, that it did not fully express the views of either party or any one person. It could not be the exquisitely perfect embodiment of an idea or system; jit was impossibl THEIR RESISTANCE WAS ENERGETIC AND DE-

from the brain of architects inspired by a common purpose, and faithful to the same ideal. It was necessarily a composite structure in which there was no adherence to any single conventional style of architecture, but in which it is preposterous to imagine that styles ao unlike and incongruous as those of China and England can exist in tasteful and harmonious combinations. There is this much incongruity in those two theories of the Constitution, which, taken together, make as at the same time a Nation and a confederacy of nations, one sovereignty and thirty-eight sovereignties. Both of them cannot be true; there is an irreconclisble antagonism between them; one excludes the other. Bovereignty is supremacy, and in this sense it is one and indivisible; it is in the Nation or it is in the State; it cannot be in both. Either the Nation or the State must determine which of these conflicting theories of the Government is the correct one, and the determination is itself an act and evidence of sovereignty. This determination has been made for us by the courts of the Nation in the interpretation that they have given the Constitution, and it was again made for us by our last War, in which the National sovereignty was plainly and conclusively demonstrated.

The Nation was summoned to the assize of war by the advocates of the supremacy of the States; they chose the tribunal which was to determine between their theory of the Government and ours: they made the appeal to that last court of the nations of the world—"the sole means of justice" between them, according to Burke. They refused to accept any peacable decision of the controversy or to be satisfied with aught else than the stern arbitrament of war. The trial was long, bloody, and desperate; the sacrifice of life and treasure was stupendous; but at last their own tribunal decided against them,

AND THAT DECISION IS IRREVERSIBLE—from it there is no soppeal. The political dogma for which they contended was pronounced heavested by the War and its apposit, that the

perate: the ascrifice of life and treasure was stupendous; but at last their own tribunal decided against them,

AND THAT DECISION IS IRREVERSIBLE—
from it there is no spoeal. The political dogma for which they contended was pronounced heretical by the War, and its opposit, that the Union is "a Government founded on the adoption of the secoles with direct relations between itself and individuals, which relations no State authority has power to dissolve," and that it may use necessary force against domestic as well as foreign enemies to perpetuate its existence, were established as chridinal tenets in our politics. The "rights" which the South asserted and we deside were surrendered at Appomattor, and no Confederate soldier who was paroled by the leaders of our armies can ever again maintain them with honor. The Rebellion itself was an effort to carry into practice the oretended right of a State to voluntarily withdraw from the Union, and upon the failure of this effort the Contederates surrendered something more than their arms and their bodies. They surrendered what was far more important to the victors and to all friends of constitutional liberty: they surrendered what was far more important to the victors and to all friends of constitutional liberty: they surrendered that theory of our Government which from its very foundation has been the convenient pretext and apology for every formidable resistance to its laws, and, under the specious name of "State-rights," is its most subtle and dangerous foe. By their solemn capitulation they renounced it forever, and they agreed to accept in lieu of it the theory of the Government for which our armies fought and which was verified by their victory. The two theories met upon the battlefield, and theirs succumbed to ours, and they cannot again promulgate the vanquished theory and teach it to their children and descendants. Had they not intended to abandon it finally and forever, it would have been more honorable in them to have gone resolutely into their "last ditch." T

tain the principles of popular government and the great natural rights of man,—for liberty and humanity; while their enemies fought to fasten the fetters of the slave. They wno inaugurated and wared the war to destroy the National Government can escape the condemnation of history only when it shall, in its blindness and decrepitude, undertake the justification of slavery, and thus declare its judgments to be worthless. Secession was a manifestation of the "State-right" heresy which was espoused because it was believed to strengthen and fortify slavery. The resolutions of 1798 might have lost their supporters at the South long before the Rebellion but for the great and unexpected development of the cotton interest, which rendered the labor of the slaves more profitable and desirable.

Slavery was imbedded in the Constitution before any of those who participated in the Rebellion were born, and it is to the credit of the enlightened and patriotic statesmen who framed that instrument that they atted on the confident belief that slavery would soon cease to exist. It is the part of statesmanship to accept the highest attainable good; and if the majority of its tramers, who certainly were sincere friends of popular liberty, had obstinately refused to make any concessions to the slave interest, the effort to form a more perfect union might have proved futile and even disastrous. But, as it was, the Southern people were supported and confirmed in their opinion of slavery; they were also

The control of the co

and reasonable to infer that persons who cherish these coninions and sentiments do not harbor an abiding love for the Union and its defenders. It also accessarily follows, if their utterances be true, that the soiders of the Union were on the wrong side in the War; that they fought for oppression and despotism; and this, it is almost unnecessary to add, they cannot be expected to admit even to gain the good will of the South. It was also proclaimed within the last few weeks, by one who led the South into rebellion and ruin, that the Constitution is nothing more than a "compact between the States," which is only another expression of the right to secede and any attempt at its justification. It will hardly be disputed that this is what was meant by State-rights before the War, and that all the arguments which were made in support of nullification and secession were based upon this theory of the Constitution. It is to be regretted that the Confederate soldiers have not been impelled by a sense of honor and duty to openly repudiate the mischievous utterances of their late leader. For it has been settled, if war can settle anything, that the Constitution is not a "compact between the States," and it is not out of place for Union soldiers, on occasions like this, to declare that they regard as enemies of the country those who advocate or cherish opinions to the contrary.

THE RECORD OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

THE RECORD OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

opinions to the contrary.

THE RECORD OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE will occupy no small or insignificant space in the history that is yet to be written. None of its pages will be read with a more thrilling interest than those which recount the triumphant progress of that army from Belmont to the grand review at Washington. Its patience, its fortitude, its energy, its cheerfulness while exposed to privation and hardship, its lofty aspirations, and its stubborn courage well nigh made it what it really believed itself to be, invincible. Jealousy and envy were unknown among its officers or its rank and file. It was also fortunate in its commanders, and exceptionally so in being molded at the very outset by one who seems to have been born for the leadership of men. Led successively by Grant, Sherman, and McPherson, in a war of unexampled magnitude, whether it be estimated by the size of its armies or the importance of its results, the Army of the Tennessee could not fail to make a reputation that will never fade away.

It has been said that few succeed in the struggle to escape oblivion. Many become conspieuous and even eminent, and enjoy with keen delight the admiration and applause of their own generation, but their names, and those of the great mass of men, are forgotten soon after they and their contemporaries are gone. But our country, although it is yet young among the nations of the earth, has already produced men whose names will go down to the latest posterity. The names of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant will be familiar to the world in the centuries that are yet unborn. The last, and it may be said with becoming reverence for the illustrious dead, not the least of the three, is still spared to his country. He returns to us from his extended travels abroad, where honors and attentions have been showered upon him by the hereditary Governments of the other hemisphere, and with a love for his own country and a confidence in its institutions which have been strengthened and confirmed by his observations and exp have been strengthened and confirmed by his observations and experience in foreign lands. His career was not that of a cruel and ambitious conqueror engaged in the selfish and reckless pursuit of glorv over the prostrate bodies of his countrymen. On the contrary, few have done so much for popular liberty, or contributed so much for popular liberty, or contributed so much to the happiness of the human race. By calling into action his matchless powers the War ena'lod him to win undying fame in the service of a great cause, and in doing so he has added justre to the American name. His extraordinary courage and firmoess, united with a cool and unerring judgment, elevated him at once above rashness and indecision. He always knew when to decide, and "nothing," said Napoleon, "is so difficult, and, at the same time, so important." His exalted patriotism, his unwavering faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause, his ability to benetrate the designs of the enemy while forming his own plans, gained for him the implicit confidence of the Army of the Tennessee; while his candor, his simplicity, his warm heart, and his capacity for constant and unselfish friendship enlisted its loyal and devoted affection. Detraction and the "saveze envy of aspiring duaces" may do their worst, they may ascerse his motives, and they may attribute his grand achievements to sheer luck, but the world knows better. Men do not sustain themselves in positions of greateminenee and responsibility without great talents. One who is not equipped by nature for the command of men, could not have retained the esteem and confidence of those subordinates of acknowledged genius and spirit who were led by him, and tried by the test of success. When and where has the world produced one greater in arms than Grant?

Our next great commander has also earned a name and made a record that "the world will not willingly let die." His ardent and intrepid nature and his extraordinary genius were exhibited in deeds that will inspire orators and poets in the ages to com

forward with a steady and resistless force which the enemy was never long able to witostand. The historian of our time will dwell long and admiringly upon the brilliant career of William T. Sherman.

It was predicted during the War that whatever right, to the steady of the steady of the steady of the way that whatever right, the its result over free institutions are

It was predicted during the War that whatever might be its result our free institutions were doomed; that men familiarized with danger, and accustomed to the discipline of the camp, were to be dreaded by the people, and that a turbulent and indolent soldiery would never again patiently submit to the restraint of law. Little did they who indulged these forebodings understand the character of the men who composed the Union army. When victory finally crowned their efforts the patriotic citizen-soldiers, proud of their achievements and conscious of their power, submitted to the order of dissolution without a murmur, and quietly and contentedly first war and the contented of the content of th

the people are not to be feared so long as tibir-will, so it is expressed at the soils, in respective will, so this expressed at the soils, in respective that the ballo-hook is controlled saminat their white and interests by the integrates of uncertainty of the control of the

when public and private morality had sunk so low that nearly every man was supposed to have his price. But this state of things was to be treated, there have been in done his private morality had sunk so low that nearly every man was supposed to have his price. But this state of things was to be read to have his price. But this state of things was to have the read of the private morality had sunk so low that nearly every man was supposed it was due were remored. England speedily regard the design of the property of the private of the property of the pr primaries and the polls is a failure to discharge the most important details of citizenship. By the neglec, of these duties, political management is relinquished to unworthy men, and misgovernment is a matural result. Too many of those who are the most interested to good government refuse to actively participate or interest themselves in public affairs. Being indifferent to their own political responsibilities they are prone to make unfavorable contrasts between our institutions and those that are less pooular in their character. Some of them do not hesitate to declare their lack of faith in the capacity of, the people to govern themselves; they feel, or affect to feel, that it is not quite respectable to nave anything to do with politics; and many seem to think it unbecoming for a gentleman of property and intelligence to vote. Misgivings like these belong to the past; they are the remnants of a time when the people were not recognized as the source of authority, but were ruled by "divine right." We have emerged from the shadow of that time into the broader day of this century, and there is no place among us for these medieval traditions. The spirit of popular sovereignty is so inwrought with our civilization as to make their separation impossible witnout mutual injury.

"With the expansion of modern society," says a learned and thoughtful Englishman, "the growth of popular power is inevitable; and it should be the aim of statesmen, orofiting by the lessons of the past, to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of society, and to cherish freedom; to invigorate the State with the healthful force of the National will:

. to exalt public morality, and to root out corruption. The ideal of a free State in modern times is that which develops the sound principles of democracy without its evils; which wields its potent forces, and parries its acknowledged dangers."

can in nowise take the place of the grand flag of our Nation. For, when we look at that grand old starry banner we remember that it is

THE ONLY TRUE BANNER OF LIBERTY
that has ever been witnessed by the eye of man. It is the banner of liberty to-day, was vesterday, and a century ago, it is the same old flag that fanned the flame of patriotism in the bosoms of unshed patriots who for ten years followed the fortunes of this become, and finally gave them an independence. It is the same one too, that, when the blasphemous challenge was sent across the deep of the water at Charleston harbor, floated in the brightness of its glory, and defied treason, entering upon a terrible and bloody war, determined that this Union should be preserved. It is the same old flag that on an hundred battle-fields gladdened the eye and the heart of the weary, the wounded, and the dying. And, too, sir, it is the banner that reached down into the deep guif of despair, unmanacled man, and stood him erect in the sunlight of glorious liberty. It is to-day, as it represents the glory of this grand Nation, over us, lighting it as the stars that deck the old banner of this Nation in their brilliancy and giory at all times light up the highways to liberty and National glory.

MR. PRESIDENT, TARE THE BANNER.

Keep it. Preserve it. Let no ruthless hand ever bollute its sacred fold. Let no tongue, hissing with rebelliun, cast insult upon it; and, as the old flags borne by the Army of the Tennessee were never lowered in the face of an enemy, this, sir, never must be. Preserve it. Keep it, preserve its He flag of our country as the emblem of the Army of the Tennessee. [Applause].

and ready to maintain them at all hazards. [Cheers.]

This is a non-partisan association, but composed of men who are united in the determination that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall interfere between us and the maintenance of our grand, free, and enlightened institutions and the unity of all the States. [Cheera.] The area of our country, its fertility, and the energy and resources of our people, with the sparsity of topulation compared to area, postpone the day for generations to come when our descendants will have to consider the question how the soil is to support them and how the most care be produced for the support of human life, without reference to the taste or desire of the people, or when but a few can exercise the privilege of the plain luxury of selecting the articles of food they are to eat or the quality and quantity of clothing they are to wear, but will remain the abundant home of all who possess the energy and strength to make good use of them, and if we only remain true to ourselves.

Such a country is one to be proud of. I am

dealing and a wish upon your part to hear from those occupying an humbler position in the armies of the Republic, has induced you at this late hour to extend a courtesy to me rather than a wish or a hope to hear anything besitting from me on this most delightful and entertaining occasion. You have been favored to-night with remarks from an delightful and entertaining occasion. You have been favored to-night with remarks from an honored citizen of our own State, who has not been prominently before us for years, but whom we have not forgotten from his useful services in foreign Courts, where our Republic was Sily represented by him. [Applause.] You have heard our present Governor as he has dwelt in words of praise to-night upon some of the soldiers of our State and of our Nation. You have heard again a most exquisite and most instructive address from a gentleman who graces the judicial arm of our Government, who comes to us from a sister State with all the modesty that pertains to the judiciary, and you would think, from the simplicity of his deportment, that he had never been a brave and courageous soldler. [Applause.] You have heard from the President of the Army of the Tennessee upon two or three occasions during the evening, and you will never be tired of listening to him. [Laughter.] He is siways interesting, he is always delightful, he is always courteous, because he was always brave. [Applause.] You have heard, also, from a brave General who led our armies once at a perilous moment, when defeat had overwhelmed us, and when the retreating hosts of the friends of liberty were covering the Valley of the Rappahannock. Yet his strong, sturdy arm and throbbing bosom rushed to the front, restored the ranks, and

BLEVATED AGAIN THE HOPSS
of the Republic, and brought final victory to
the armies of the North. You have heard-again
from one of Illinois' early sons, who dates his
connection with the military service back to the
days of the Mexican War (applause); one
who assisted in mustering our regiments into
the service in 1861; one who heiped us
in the West to win victories, and in
one of the darkest hours of the Rebellion
lifted his strong and courageous arm upon the
Potomac, where, if he had been cordially and
earnestly supported by loyal hands,—if an unfaithful hand had not turned upon him,—he
would have saved that other grant General the
necessity of a visit to the Potomac. [Applausa.]
You have heard from all these gentlemen, but
you have heard from all these gentlemen, but
you have heard also from that meek, modest,
and unpretentions citizen who sits this svening,
as other soldiers do, unornamented with the
badges of military renown, and who falls back
into the private walks of life,—a private citzen,—after discharging great services
to the Republic in war and in peace,
and after that visit, which has been alluded to
so many times, and will be so many times more,
—you have heard from

THAT MODEST, PLAIN MAN,

—you have heard from

THAT MODEST, PLAIN MAN,
to-night, whom the Nation loves, and whom the
Nation honors, and ever will love, do as he
pleases. [Applause.] You have had a rich
treat; some trouble I take it you have had to
obtain good seats in this gorgoous theatre this
evening. You have been put to some incomvenience to find yourselves comfortably seated,
but I think you comely ladies and you goodhearted men will all retire from this presence
this evening thanking your good fortunes and
your lucky stars that you were favored with the
opportunity to meet these distinguished gentlemen to-night, the defenders of your country's
giory and your country's honor.

SPEAKING FOR THAT VAST ARMY

GEN. SCHOFIELD. THE CROWD WAS SILL HUNGARY for speeches, and Gen. Schodeld was the next

COMBADES: I once had the honor of being a citizen of Illinois, sithough a very young one. But I never imagined I would be here to help the City of Chicago out of so great a trouble as you seem to be in to-night. But, merely for the purpose of eliminating one cause of the difficulty here, I have risen. [Laughter.] I thank you very much for having called me. [Renewed laughter.]

## MARK TWAIN.

THE LAST WORD.

MARK TWAIN.

THE LAST WORD.

There had been several previous calls, among others, for "Mark Twain," but now they were redoubled, with an earnestness that sent Gen. Sherman off in that gentleman's direction. In this he was aided and abetted by Gen. Grant, who evidently wanted to hear from the author of "Innocenta." Mark was in the yielding mood, and as he walked forward in front of the footlights some one cried out "Tell us about Adam!" This started a laugh, and when it died out the great wit put himself on even better terms with the audience by perpetrating the following:

LADIES AND GENTLEMENT: I just within a moment heard Gen. Sherman say to a gentleman aitting in my neighborhood that, if he would promise not to speak more than two minutes, he would let him get up. He didn't say that to me [laughter], and I judge, by his remarks to me, that he wouldn't allow me quite so much. [Renewed laughter, and a voice, "Louder."] But—is that loud enough [laughter]—I have not listened to a bad epsech to-night, and I don't propose to be the one to furnish you with one; and I would, if I had time and permission, go on and make an excellent speech. [More laughter.] But I save was happy, never could make a good imprompta speech without several hours to prepare it. [Roars.]

ADJOURNMENT.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE AUDIENCE CALLED FOR MORE:
but it was already half-past 11 o'clork, and
Gen. Sherman reminded them that there would
be a banquet to night at which there would be
plenty of speeches. His own private comion
was that they had had enough speaking for one
night.

The audience good-humoredly assented,—
since they couldn't very well belo themselves,—
and Frank Lumbarn's Four came forward and
set them stamping their feet as an accompaniment to the chorus of "John Brown's Body."
At the conclusion of the sone, in which about
everybody joined, the tattoo was sounded, and
Gen. Sherman formally adjourned the meeting
until this morning.

#### SCENES AT NIGHT.

THE ILLUMINATIONS. "The filtuminations were few in one of them were very handsome. "

some of them were very handsome. The popular verdict, and in such cases the voice of the people admits of no contradiction, was to the effect that THE TREBUNE Building carried off the palm at night as it had done in the day for the

ic, and all the other factors which go

the music, and all the other factors which so to make up a genuine popular demonstration, out of and above their ordinary proove. Everything is looked for in its intensest mood, and especially is this the case with such decorations as depend upon richness and variety of color for their success. Hence it was that the brilliancy and richness of the zrandly simple festoons which wave-like seemed to roll on their tri-color course round That There is not such that the brilliancy and richness of the zrandly simple festoons which wave-like seemed to roll on their tri-color course round That There is not sought for on such occasions, and it was their nice discrimination in this matter, which the American people possess above all other nations in the world, that induced the multitude's admiration of the exquisitely beautiful combination of elegance of form and warmth of coloring which characterized the canopy over the central entrance to The Tribune Building.

Beautiful as was the general effect produced by these embellishments in the welcome light of vesterday's at first fickle but finally constant sun, yet the common consent was, that the building, in the evening, presented a yet more enchanting appearance. In order that the pleasure which the people seemed to derive from a survey of the ornamented building in the daytime might be prolonged after the advent of the hours of darkness, The Tribune Company had a pair of calcium lights placed in the building, on the northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, which, with the aid of powerful reflectors, sent rich floods of light which illuminated the building from too to bottom, and revealed the beauties of its decorations more fully than the daylight had done. There were illuminations elsewhere in the city, but none which so cleverly caught the face, of the night's sight-seers as did this one. In the mellow calcium light had done. There were illuminations elsewhere the proof, the bands of sharply contrasting hues in the pillars, the painting which retreated the hero After THE TRIBUNE Building's illumination

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S magnificent building on Monroe street, between. State and Dearborn streets. In each of the windows of this building was a line of twenty-four gas-jets, throwing out a flood of light which bathed the buildings opposit and the street below, making it seem as if daylight had come again. A very beautiful illuminated star of large size stood in the centre of the building, with jets of different hues, and within it was a smaller star of pure while light which sparkled like a monster diamond. Below this was a very fine and large portrait of the city's honored guest, surrounded by evergreeps and draperr, and show the portrait was the word Welcome" on a handsomely-painted shield. The flags which found place on the facade of this building were legion, and these, with the festooned draperies which fell from the windows and the lavish decorations in evergreen made the American Express Company's buildings one of the sights which the nocturnal crowds thronged to behold.

there was an illumination which attracted considerable attention, in the shape of the simple words. "Welcome Home "running across the Grand Pacific front of the building. This seems a very simple affair, but when it is known that each of the letters composing these words, the former of which stretched half-way across the third story of the building, while the latter occupied fully a quarter of the second story; measured eight feet in hight, it will be seen that the effect produced was very fine. The light from the hundreds of red, white, and blue jets which combined in the creation of the illuminated words, lit up the hotel opposit, and sent a blaze of light up to the flugs and other decorations near the roof of the Custom-House itself. By a happy accident the pictorial libels upon Washington and Grant, which defaced this side of the Custom-House in the day-time, were in the dark to the rear of the illumination, so that they did not have the power to spoil its general effect. AT THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE

OTHERS. At Kirchhoff's place, on Monroe street, a very

At Gunther's candy store the name of Grant

ing opposit.

The windows of the handsome building on Dearborn street occupied by Blakely Brothers & Marsh was illuminated from top to bottom. Sixteen lights were in each window, and, as there are twenty-eight of these, a total of 448 gas-jets threw their light out upon the street below, which was packed with people gathered to enjoy the beautiful sight.

THE RAILROADS. SEVENTY THOUSAND STRONG.

The various railroads centering in this city did an immense business yesterday. Train after train arrived at the various depots and disged their immense leads of living freights. soked as if all the country towns within a us of fifty to 100 miles of this city had been ly deserted. Still it is claimed by the tions weather that prevailed during the last to or three days the influx of strangers would

have been still greater.

On a rough estimate there were brought in resterday from 45,000 to 50,000 people, and about 25,000 the day previous. This makes the cotal about 75,000,—a larger number of strangers than has been here at any one time before.

The various roads make the following estimated as a prought in vasterday: Chi. The various roads make the following estimate of passengers brought in yesterday; Chiago & Alton, 4,500; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. aul. 3,500; Chicago & Northwestern, 5,000; Ittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 5,000; Michan Central, 3,500; Illimois Central (including snkakee Line), 7,000; Lake Shore & Michigan outhern, 4,000; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 5,500; Ittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 1,000; Baltinore & Onio, 2,500; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 500; Chicago & Pacific, 500. A large number of the visitors living in the immediate vicinity of this city left again by last evening's trains, ut the bulk of the strangers will remain here or several days.

#### THE TENNESSEE.

BUSINESS MEETING. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING Society of the Army of the Tenness ras begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in

he club-room of the Palmer House, the Presi-lent, Gen. Sherman, in the chair.

After the meeting had come to order the resident said that in order to allow members ime to pay dues and settle other business with

ne Secretary, an adjournment would be taken ntil 11 o'clock, upon hearing which those in atat 11 o'clock the meeting reassembled.

erman said that on account of the being expected to leave the hotel at order to meet Gen. Grant, it would be ble to follow the order of business laid he general program for the day, and would ak Gen. Strong, who was a member of the mittee on Local Arrangements, to state it, n. Strong said that the Society was to form and of honor to Gen. Grant during his trip

com the depot to the hotel, and that the mem-ers were to march in the general procession. It carriages had been provided for the officers I the Society. If the Society desired, a com-fitee could be appointed to do the marching.

This proposition was unanimously voted we, and one that the entire Society join in a march was adopted.

Hen. Raum. First Vice-President of the Society should remain with the proton only as long as Gen. Grant did, and set again at the Palmer House at 4 o'clock.

APPERNOON BESSION.

De Society reassembled at 4 o'clock, although

Maj. Addlson Wair, Capt. J. C. Henry, and Maj.
A. A. Parque.
On Time and Piace of Next Meeting—Gen. J.
W. Fuller, Maj. E. C. Dawes, Gen. M. D. Leggett, Maj. C. F. Luscomb, Maj. J. Barlow.
On Orstor—Gen. E. C. Wolcott, Col. W. F.
Vilas, Col. E. M. Joel, Gen. J. C. Parrott, Gen.
W. L. Cody.

W. L. Cody.

After the committee matter had been disposed of, Col. Wilcox, of Eigin, alluded to the difficulty experienced in securing carriages, and moved that on all future occasions where the Society was expected to do any marching the officers secure a sufficient number of vehicles to accommodate the members.

Gen. Hickenlooper thought this motion a reflection on the local Committee of Arrangements, and that the members would prefer marching to riding.

narching to riding.

Col. Wilcox said that nothing of the kind was ntended; his object was simply to avoid future

intended; his object was simply to avoid future trouble.

Gen. Belkmap moved to lay the motion en the table. This was done by a vote of 68 to 23.

On motion of Gen. Wolcott, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the local Committee of Arrangements for the manner in which the arrangements of the day had been conducted.

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning. THE ROOM

THE BOOM
is richly decorated with bunting and evergreens.
On turning to the right on entering is a shield with the name of "Fairchild." Then come "Morgan Smith." then "Dodge," "Blair," "Howard." "Rawlins," and "McPher son." In the centre of the club-room is the original sign of the old headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee. This army relic is a shield with the "No. 15" in left field with a cartridge-box under it. Then "No. 17" with an arrow in the right field. A large cartridge-box fills the space underneath.

an arrow in the right belt. A single strong-box fills the space underneath. Below is a large shield with the names of Grant. Then come shields with the names of "Sherman," "Logan," "Kansom," "Wal-lace," "Hazen," "Tuttle," "Ord," "Gresham," "Huribut," "Stark," "Fuller," "Walcott," "A. J. Smith," "Force," "Leggett," "Corse," "Crocker," "Wilson," "Fairchild." The whole room was elegantly festooned with ever-greens. The names of Generals as a rule were on National shields, the names of battles on red, white, and blue shields.

RAWLINS' STATUE. AN EFFORT TO HAVE IT RELOCATED. special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12 .- Private infor nation from Chicago is to the effect that an effort will be made to induce the Army of the Tennessee to request that the statue of Gen. Rewline which is now in one of the most ob scure and unfrequented sections of Washington, may be removed to a more respectable part of the city. How the present site came to be selected has always been a mystery.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE CUMBERLAND'S INVITATION.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12—The following was telegraphed to Gen. Sherman to-night: was telegraphed to Gen. Sherman to-night:

Gen. W. T. Sherman, President Society Army
Tennessee, Chicago: The Army of the Cumberland
senos fraternal greeting to the soldiers of the
Army of the Tennessee, assembled at Chicago,
cordially inviting them to attend our reunion at
Washington on the 19th and 20th of November,
1879. Sixteen years ago, marching from the
scenes of your great victories on the Mississippi,
you met us "at Chattanooza, where our united
armies presented to an imperiled nation the giorious victory of Missionary Ridge. To-day we invite you to come again, from the great West, and
meet us, not now for battle, but to join in
the unveiling and presenting to a redeemed Na-

It has been decided to wind up the approach ing Army of the Cumberland reunion with a moth tent, 80 by 400 feet, on the grounds south of the White-House, the tent to be floore for the purpose. The Marine, Columbus (O.) Barracks, Second Artillery, and Fortress Mon-roe bands will furnish the music. Many inquiries come from all parts of the country to know whether the 19th or 20th is the day fer unveiling. It is the 19th.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VETERANS.

this reunion of old, battle-scarred veterans! The day and the circumstance were for Grant, The hour and the occasion a reunion the like of which has never been seen in this land of the ston, and Kirby Smith laid down their arms, and peace came to a people already wearied of war, to a people mourning a martyred hero, to a people almost glorifying one of its plainest cit-

izens,-yet the greatest Captain of the age. but it brought about a reunion of men who but it brought about a reunion of men who loved their Nation as they did their life, and who, in their friendly intercourse, forgot everything like hero-worship, but lived again in the tented field, saw again the Rebei army strongly intrenched, heard again the whistle of the minie, the dull thud of the round shot, the shriek of the shell. For their great commander than hear respect. they had respect,—for each other that warming of the blood, that sympathetic feeling which only brother can feel for brother in the bour of danger.

In connection with this demonstration, and as In connection with this demonstration, and as part of its record, THE TRIBUNE detailed one of its staff toginterview the old veterans and gather from them individually such reminiscences of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union as had escated the gleaning of the historian. An hour with one party demonstrated the utter impossibility of the task. Of these men's records it may be said, in the language of Sheba's Queen after her visit to King Solomon, "the half nath not been told." Van Horne, and Sherman, and Badesu have conned and interpreted cold and barren orders and reports. But that report which shall show the veteran as he was—wounded, weary, and wretched, unrehe was-wounded, weary, and wretched, unr warded, and yet bravely patient—remains to be written. To-day, it is the unwritten history of the great Rebeilion, and no journal, not even one of the magnitude of THE TRIBUNE, could

brave and generous one-armed Gen. Ben Spooner, of Indiana, when approached upon this mission, waved The Tribune commissioner aside. "Go," said he, "to Gen. Slack, of Huntington. He may favor you."

Gen. Slack, jolly, rotund, and at the time he was found the very centre of a roisterous party

was found the very centre of a roisterous party of veterans, became as solemn as a pall-bearer the moment he was importuned for a reminisence:
"Sir." said be, "the War has long been brou

conce:

"Sir." said he, "the War has long been brought to a happy conclusion. Its record has been made and printed. We, old soldiers, may live it over again in our cups; but the world ought not, shall not, so far as I am concerned, ever fight our battles or endure our hardships."

"But, General, you have, nothing particular to complain of?" said the commissioner.

"No, nor has any soldier."
And them, despite bis enforced reticence, Gen. Slack told a harrowing tale as follows:

"Having served long and faithfully, as my commanders attested, I was at last granted a leave of absence to visit my family. I was then in Louisiana, and the quickest way home was by steamer to New York via Havana. The steamer lay one day in that port, and myself and another officer went on shore. At that time Havana was filled with renegade Confederates. We were poor, and only had our rough and seedy Federal uniforms to wear. We were insulted in the street and in the cafes, called opprobrious names, compelled to listen to toasts of Jeff Davis and the Confederact. God, how our blood did boil! But then we were deaf. The Spanish flag could not protect us; we could not protect ourselves. I tell you, gentiemen, I would rather fight a hundred battles than endure the shame those scoundrels put upon us that one day in Havana."

dure the shame those scoundrels put upon us that one day in Hawana."

With a party of Iriends under the grand arch in the Palmer sat Dick Rowett, of Carlinville. He was Colonel of the Seventh, or First, Illinois Infantr. What shall THE TRIBUNE say as your reminiscence unpublished, Mr.

Rowett?

"You may say that Dick Rowett bears upon his head and neck scars received in fighting his brigade the three last hours of the battle of Aliatoons Pass, and that to-day the Confederate army is stronger entreuched in Washington than it was then before my soldiers."

Working his way wearily on crutches through the crowd, was John McNulta, of Bloomington. To The Tribune commissioner's interrogatory he was as modest as his wounds proved him gallant. "I enlisted as a private and worked my way to the command of a regiment. I was breveted a Brigadier-General for service at the fall of Vicksburg, and was wounded at Atchafalaya. I fought for my country once, and, feeble as I am, will do it again if necessary."

And so, through the roil-call of the thomsand veterans who were here yesterday, could there be gathered interesting personal reminiscences, but it would take a year's issue of The Tribune to print them.

o print them.

In one little crowd at the Grand Pacific, Col.
ke Clements, of Carbondale, was the spokestan. He had taken out the Ninth Illinois In-

and Sherman, and Sheridan are here. Let us go and drink to the memory of Stephen G. Hicks of the Forty-ninth and Isasc Pugh of the Fortieth Illinois.—two as brave and gallant soldiers as ever led a regiment. They are dead." And the drinks were taken standing and in si-

TO-DAY.

THE PROGRAM.

To-day the city will have somewhat reco from the drenching rain of yesterday, and the rations will appear to much better advantage than when viewed immediately after the storm. If the sun should show a warm face to-day, it will have the effect of drying the dripping evergreens and bunting that hung rather limp when the distinguished visitors and the

This morning at 10 o'clock there will be a reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the late War at McVicker's Theatre, under the auspices of the Chicago Veteran Chub. Gen. Grant is expected to be present. Gen. Logan, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Col. Robert M. Ingersoll, the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, and other prominent speakers will address the veterans. The program announced is as follows:

Bugie-call—Music by Martial Band.
 Welcome from each of the States and District
 Columbia, represented by thirty-eight young

adies.
3. Song by Glee Club.
4. Speech of welcome by Gen. John A. Logan.
5. Music by Martial Band.
6. Speech of the Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll.
7. Introduction of Gen. U. S. Grant.
8. Music by Glee Club.
9. Speech of the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby.
10. Music.

About 12 o'clock Gen. Grant will lunch with the Hon. E. B. Washburne, at the latter's residence, corner of White and La Salle streets.

From 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon the General and Mrs. Grant will receive the members of the Army of the Tennessee and their wives and guests, and also all ex-soldiers, at the Palmer House.

House.

In the evening will occur the grand banquet of the Army of the Tenuessee at the Paimer House. This will be one of the chief events of his visit here, and the tickets all went off rapidly. Twice the number could have been sold had there been room to accommodate the guests. Every effort has been made by the Committee to make the banquet a success, and it looks now as if it was assured.

Redlies to foasts will be made by Loopan. Replies to foasts will be made by Logan, Swett, Storrs, Mark Twain, and other promi-

GREETINGS.

PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS FROM NOTED The Daily News, with admirable forethough and characteristic enterprise, sought and obtained from numerous leading men of the South and from the Governors of different States expressions relative to the welcome of Gen. Grant in Chicago. Following are some of AKEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Washingron, D. C., Nov. 11.—Your telegram of Nov. 8 to me at Atlanta, Ga. bas just been received here. In reply I can only say if I could be in Chicago on the occasion of Gen. Grant's reception there, referred to in your telegram, I would certainly pay my respects to him in person, and evince my kind regards by ten-dering him, with thousands of others, irrespect-ive of party, a hearty congratulation on his safe return from his extensive travels, and for the high honors he received wherever he went on is tour around the world.

his tour around the world.

His generous, magnanimous, and patriotic sentiments expressed to the ex-Confederates at San Francisco met a warm response from the breast of millions in this country without regard to sections or those political differences of opinion which led to the late lamentable conflict in arms. That no such differences may ever rise again should be the earnest desire of every patriot. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Nov. 11.—I beg leave to congratulate you and the good people of Chicago upon the return of Gen. Grant to your cago upon the return of Gen. Grant to your city. Attentions received during his tour around the world were just tributes to the great American soldier, statesman, and should be remembered with pride, and all should express appreciation to the great man safely returned to his native land. We have many excellent men who most naturally and properly aspire to the highest office of the people, but it seems deeply set in their nearts to ennoble the Nation by grain honoring Grant. Most respectfully, James Longerreer.

BOB TOOMES, THE INCORREGIBLE OLD RED. BOB TOOMBS, THE INCORRIGIBLE OLD REB.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—Your telegram received. I decline to answer, except to say: Present my personal congratulations to Gen. Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably, and won. I fought for mins, and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union. R. Toombs.

WADE HAMPTON. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11.—Thanks for your politeness, but I must decline the invitation.

WADE HAMPTON.

GOV. GARCELON, OF MAINE. Lewiston, Me., Nov. 11.—In behalf of his numerous friends in this State, permit me to congratulate his Excellency, Gen. Grant, upon his safe return from his long and arduous voyage around the world. Entertaining a high respect for his sound judgment and good common sense, they trust that his association with the crowned heads of the Old World his not weakened his respect for republican mattutions, or diminished his regard for democrate principles.

A. GARCELON, Governor of Maine.

GOV. HEAD OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HOOKSETT, N. H., Nov. 11.—The old Granit
State sends a cordial greeting to Geo. Grant and
sincere congratulations on his safe arrival home
to the United States.

NATT HEAD,
Governor of New Hampshire.

GOV. HOYT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GOV. HOTT OF PENNSILVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 11.—The people of Pennsylvania note with pleasure the completion of the circuit around the globe by Gen. Grant. On his second round, by their acclaims, they will arrest him here on a "lap," until in 1881 he shall inaugurate, as the Chief Magistrate of a Nation, the full purposes of a free people; and in 1885, 60,000,000 of us will bid him "God-reed"; to the juililiment of a verteer the people; speed" to the fulfillment of a perfect career.

HENRY M. HOYT, Governor of Pennsylvania.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 11, 1879.—The Governor of Maryland is absent from Annapolis. Your telegram has been repeated to him at his residence. If it reaches him he will no doubt send congratulations. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State.

GOV. CROSWELL, OF MICHIGAN, WELCOME. LANSING, Mich., Nov. 11, 1879.—To Gen. U.
S. Grant. care Daily News: 1 share in the general pleasure which welcomes your return to your native land, and join with a grateful people in congratulating you on the favor with which you have everywhere been received during your recent trip around the world.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL.

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN. Governor of Michigan.

GOV. WILLIAMS, OF INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11, 1879.—I join you in hearty congratulations to Gen. Grant upon his return to Illinois from our Eastern seaboard by going east and around the world. The many honors bestowed upon him as a distinguished representative of our people increase our pride as American citizens, and our respect for one who has been thus favored by other nations.

James D. Williams,

Governor of Indiana.

GOV. PILLSBURY, OF MINNESOTA. St. Paul, Minn. Noy. 11—Gen. U. S. Grant, Care Daily News: Minnesota joins in the National congratulations upon your safe arrival home, and the triumphant completion of your journey around the globe.

OV. PHELPS, OF MISSOURI, TRIED HARD TO SAY NOTHING, AND SUCCEEDED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—To Gen. U. S. Grani, Care Daily News: Ill-health and official duties prevent my attending the reception to be given you in Chicago. It would afford me much pleasure to be present and congratulate you on your safe return to your home, and on the many grand receptions given and the great respect shown you during your journey around the world. But, while these many and great honors have been showered upon you, I am satisfied you attribute their bestowal as honor due your native country and to you as its representative, rather than as a personal honor due to yourself.

It is gratifying to note the respect entertained by foreign nations for this great Republic, a respect which has wonderfully increased by the recollection of the many great and important events which have occurred during the last twenty years, and in which you were an important stroy. Yours respectfully, NOTHING, AND SUCCEEDED

FOREIGN.

Russian Press Comments on the British Premier's Speech.

It is Looked upon as a Mask for Beaconsfield's Failure at Constantinople.

Defensive Alliance Between the Old Turkish Principalities.

The Russian Orown Prince and His Wife to Visit Vienna and

Bonapartist Pamphlets Unearthed by the French Authorities.

POLIFICAL INFERENCE.

VIENNA, Nov. 12-1f the report of the re tirement of Gortschakoff is correct, it may be towards Berlin, and the resignation of Gorts-chakoff, who is credited to some extent with the estrangement between Germany and Russia, are not altogether disconnected events. BEACONSPIELD'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 12.-The semi-official newspe per, Journal de St. Petersburg, and the Golos consider Beaconsfield's speech was more intended to produce impression at home, in view of the approach of a general election, than

The Journal de St. Petersburg considers Beaconsfield's expressions afford proof that the British public leans towards peace. The Golos says Beaconsfield's tone was so low ered as to almost amount to a renunciation of all that he and Salisbury had previously said.

The Vovoe Nremya says Beaconsfield's silence on Eastern affairs marks his failure at Con-The press generally remark upon Beacons field's abstention from attacking Russia, and the pecent remarks of some friendly English

RECALLED. Intelligence from St. Petersburg is to the effect that Gen. Lomakin has been recalled, and Col. Petrupevitch appointed to the command of the trans-Caspian territory.

A PRIENDLY VISIT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Vienna dispatch reports that a telegram has been received from and Queen of Denmark and the Czarevitch Czarevna will leave there 13th inst. for Vienna on the peror's invitation. They will remain in Vienna until after the departure of the Archduchess Christine for Spain. The Czarevitch and wife will then go to St. Petersburg via Ber-

THE CZAR. A Vienna correspondent reports that the Czar has postponed his visit to Cannes because the Czarevna expects to remain there until the

> GREAT BRITAIN. RAGES.

> > PATEED.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- Meyer Schinz & Company

Gen. Quesadu. THE CORTES. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The race for the great The Cortes will suspend its sittings for Shropshire handicap to-day was won by Rosy Cross. Avontes second and Breadfinder third. Twelve horses ran.

silk merchants of Lyons, have failed. Liabilities stated at £50,000. The assets are conside has written saying that, when he was informed

allow £100 for expenses if Elliott would visit America, he immediately claimed forfeit on that answer, and, being liberated from the match with Hanlan, then entered the match with Boyd, to take place Feb. 9, 1880. ABANDONED.

The Spanish steamer Gurtubay, from Bilboa for New York, has been abandoned. Her crew was landed at Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL Nov. 12-The steamer Brazilian from Boston for this port, where she arrived Nov. 11, was in collision with the British ship Gov. Tilley, from New York for Liverpool. The Gov. Tilley was dsmaged. The damage to the

THE MEDITERRANEAN. LONDON, Nov. 12.-A dispatch from Malta says: Admiral Horoby has issued orders to the channel squadron to prepare to proceed eastward in four days.

BANK OF BENGAL. CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.—The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent.

ITALY. THE POPE'S ORGAN.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The first number of the Aurora, planned and issued by the Vatican, will appear on the 1st of January next, as a more authoritative exponent of the Pope's views than

GARIBALDI'S DIVORCE SUIT. Gen. Garibaldi's divorce suit will come be fore the Court of Appeal on the 19th inst. CIALDINI.

The resignation of Gen. Cialdini, Italian Minister at Paris, has been definitly accepted. Chevalier Nigra will succeed him. The report that an alliance has been formed between the Balkan principalities is not believed

APART. A dispatch from Rome says: There is no apparent progress towards agreement among the eaders of the Left. Each leader wants to enforce his own terms on the Government and party under pain of withdrawing their followers and leaving both to their fate, it is barely possible that the fear of seeing the Republicans return to power combined with many personal interests at stake may, at the last moment before Parliament as-sembles, bring about accord on some general

FOR AMERICA. A correspondent at Paris says 600 Venetians have reached Genoa, on their way to the United

GERMANY.

DEAD. STRASBURG, Nov. 12 .- The wife of Baron Von. Manteuffel, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, is dead.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: It is stated here that Bismarck and to St. Petersburg.

The same dispatch reports that the Admiralty

have decided to enlarge Dantzic barbor, and convert it into an important naval station. ARMY INCREASE.

An evening journal positively asserts that the next Imperial budget will contain estimates for considerable increase of the German army. THE PRINCIPALITIES.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The Tagbiatt newspaper says that the treaty of alliance concluded between the Balkan principalities, ostensibly against foreign intervention in the Balkan States, against foreign intervention in the Balkan States, but really against the Austrian treaty, stipulates that in the event of Austria extending operations beyond Novi-Bazar, Servia will furnish 120,000 men, Montsnegro 20,000, and Bulgaria 90,000 to form an allied army, and that Servia will advance Montenegro 75,000 duests for military expenses. The appointment of a commander-inchief of the allied forces is left open, but it is

General was originally contemplated.

A question left open in the treaty between the Balkan principalities is the admittance of the Porte to the alliance. The appointment of a Russian General as the Commander-in-Chief of CONFLAGRATION.

A large fire occurred at Serajevo Monday Many buildings were destroyed.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The Porte has ordered the withdrawai of the greater part of the troops stationed on the Turco-Greek frontier. LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Fournier, the French Ambassador to Turkey,

will leave here in January, on several weeks THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A correspondent at Berlin declares the Egyptian affair still unsettled, and that Germany, Austria, and Italy insist on the appointment of a joint representative for the three Powers, to act with Baring and De Blignieres in the com-mission of control, which demand England and

France have not yet acceded to. DENIED. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- A Vienna correspondent denies the existence of increasing excitement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and says the number of troops there is being reduced.

UNFOUNDED. The story sent from Vienns on the 10th inst. of the marching of a force of Montenegrins on Gusinje and the slaughter of Albanian Mus sulmans is unfounded.

FRANCE.

PHILLIPPART'S SECURITIES. Paris, Nov. 12 .- The Bourse newspaper state that, of the 168,000 shares in the Banque Europenne, which Phillippart announced to have been subscribed for, only 63,000 shares are in the hands of the public; that 109,333 shares were taken by Phillippart, and that the bank is holding against these shares a number of tram way bonds and shares.

GENDARMERIE. It is understood that the Cabinet Council yes terday decided to transfer the control of the gendarmerie from the War-Office to the Minis

FORTIFICATIONS. London, Nov. 12.-A Berlin dispatch states that considerable alarm is felt in Belgium at fortifications which have been begun at Dunkirk, Lille, Maubenge, and Valenciennes.

BONAPARTIST PAMPHLETS. A Paris correspondent reports that a bundle of Bonapartist pamphlets entitled "Napoleon Is Not Dead" has been seized by the Custom House authorities at Boulogne.

DIPLOMATIC.

MOVING MINISTERS, LONDON. Nov. 12.-Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to Russia, is in Paris, on his way to St. Petersburg. Sabouroff, the Russian Minister to Greece, who succeeds Prince Labanoff at Constantinople, is in St. Petersburg, and is not expected to go to Constantinople immedi ately. Prince Labanoff, who succeeds Schouva-loff as Russisn Ambassador at London, will not be likely to leave Constantinople until the arrival there of Sabouroff.

SPAIN.

MILITARY DISPLAY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There will be a grea military display at Irum on the frontier by the army occupying the Basque provinces unde

days during the marriage festivities. THE LATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK. official returns from fifty of the sixty counties in the State. A close comparison between ten counties indicates that Hoskins, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has defeated Clarkson N. Potter by about 1,100 majority; that Carr, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is elected by nearly the same majority; that Wadsworth, Republican candidate for Controller, will have an increased majority over that of Hoskins, and that Ward and Wendell, Republicans, are also elected as Attorner-General and Treasurer. The majority for Horatio Seymour, Jr., Democratic candidate for Engineer and Surveyor, will be toward 10,000. John Kelly's vote is increased over previous estimates, and will reach 75,000.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 12.—Official returns from 60 out of 72 counties in this State give the follow ing majorities for the Republican State ticket. Pilisbury, Republican, for Governor, over Rice, Democrat, 10,969; Gilman for Lieutenant-Governor, 16,290; Van Baumleach, for Secretary o State, 16,060; Kettleson, for Treasurer, 16,605; Start, for Attorney-General, 17,010; Marsha Start, for Attorney-General, 17,010; Marshall, for Railroad Commissioner, 16,615; Meigher, Greenback, for Governor, has 4,024 votes, and Satteriee, Prohibitionist, 2,871.

It is thought the remaining 13 counties will add 4,200 to the rest of the ticket, making the former of 15,000, and the latter of 20,000.

The constitutional amendment limiting the issue of bonds by cities and towns to 5 per cent of the taxable property is adopted by a large majority.

majority. PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.-Returns from every county in the State give the total vote for State Treasurer as follows Butler (Republican).....

FIRES.

Still-alarm to engine companies Nos. 4 and 22 at 6 s40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a

bonfire at the corner of Sophia and Dayton streets.

The alarm from Box 96, at 8:55 last evening, was caused by a fire in the one-story frame building at the corner of Eighteenth street and building at the corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue, occupied as a grocery by S. W. Piper & Co. Cause, a candle left burning in the basement setting fire to the ceiling. Loss triffing. In running to the fire hose-cart No. 8 capsized at the corner of State and Nineteenth streets, owing to a bad break in the pavement. Capt. Dubach and Pipeman Vernon were injured, the former about the left knee, right hand, and arm, and the latter about the chest. A physician who attended both at the engine-house did not consider their injuries serious.

IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Davis & Heb-ron's hub and spoke factory at Paducah is ron's hub and spoke factory at Faducah is burned. Loss, \$28,000; dosurance, \$19,500; two-thirds in the London Insurance Company, the blance in the Howard, of New York.

The blacksmitashop of Wilson & Dougherty burned at Frankfort to-day. The remains of a child of M. A. Jones were found in the ruins. It is supposed that Wilson, who is an ex-prison convict, murdered the child, and fired the place to conceal the evidence of his guilt. It is thought the remains of Hezekiah Gardiner, who disappeared last Saturday, are diso in the ruins of the shop. The lynching of Wilson is threatened. The Governor has been asked to call out the militia.

AT BAY CITY, MICH. East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 12.—This ing Col. Pressley found two tramps in a barn at his farm, near Bay City. He drove them off, but one returned after Pressley had gone to the house and set fire to the barn, which was destroyed. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$700.

THE MURDEROUS INDIANS.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

from Special-Agent Adams, written at Los Phos Agency, Nov. 10, and forwarded via Lake City: "Arrived here yesterday, and immediately proceeded to Chief Ouray's bouse, where I met about twenty of the Chiefs and head men of the White River Utes, who had come in obedience to Ouray's orders. The others are expected. The camp of these Indians is about fifty miles distant, on Gunnison River. Nothing is changed in the situation here. Chief Ouray is positive that when astisfied of the guilt of the Indians he will have power eneugh to arrest and hold them.

Galvasron, Tex., Nov. 12.—The News' special from El Paso says: A report has reached here of a fight occurring a week ago between Indians and Americans in the vicinity of the Sierra Mojada mines. Fourteen Americans were killed. No names or details.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The third game of the billiard tournament was between Rudolph and Carter, and was won by Carter. Score, 300 to 297. Carter's highest run, 46; Rudolph's, 68. 297. Carter's highest run, 46; Rudolph's, 63.

In the next game the contestants were Heiser and Sexton. The latter won. Score, 300 to 276. Sexton's best run, 86; Heiser's, 113. Winner's average, 15 15-19.

The fifth game, between Daly and Slosson, was won by Daly. Score, 300 to 274. Winner's average, 12. Highest runs, Daly, 72; Slosson, 69.

ROBERT COLLYER. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Robert Collyer to-night

of Fairfax, Trapelator of Tasso," at Chickerin Hall. The occasion was the reception of Boden stedt, the German poet, by the Goethe Club, i which, as well as in his pastorate, Collyer suc ceeds the Rev. Dr. Alger. THE RECEPTION.

delivered his lecture on "An Episode in the Life

Novelties in scarfs, ties, gloves, etc., suitable for banquets, receptions, balls, and other enter tainments, comprising the products of the best-known establishments in the world, can be found in great profusion and elegance at Messrs. Brown & Prior's, direct importers, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street.

THE- ELEGANT LANDAU which conveyed Gen. Grant through our streets yesterday was a new one from the repository of Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. The committee did not fail to select the best carriage as well as the best of other things.

I thankfully acknowledge that the use of St. Jacobs Oil has been of great service to me. I suffered with rhenmatic pain in the face and ears; indused to try St. Jacobs Oil, I found immediate relief, and it effected an entire cure. Moved by a sense of duty, it therefore gives me great pleasure to recommend to suntering mankind the St. Jacobs Oil, as a remedy worthy the highest praise and anilmited patropass.

ronage. Wm. REYSCHER, Notary Public, No. 83 Mercer street, New York. Certainty as to quality is insured to all who buy jewelry at Hamilton, Should & Co.'s, State and Randolph

True happiness is found in consuming the candy nade by Dawson, No. 211 State street. You can instantly stop that awful neuralgia or cure any stomach pain (even cholers) with "Brown's Household Panacea." 25 cents.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray nair to its orig-al color for 50 cents. Don't trifle with affections of the throat and ungs. Take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar-Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents.

Popular dentists finest and best sets \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Bros., Ciark and Randolph-sts. Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Measman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable is all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

SCOTT-McMAHON-Nov. 12, at a o'clock a. m., by the Rev. Dr. McMuilin, as the Church of the Holy Name, Mr. Rdward H. Scott. of New York City, and Miss Hannsh G., daughter of Mr. John E. McMahon, of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS. MERZIGER—Lee, the only and dearly beloved son of John and Catherine Merziger, aged 13 years, after a brief but severe illness. Funeral from 101 Hill-st., near Wells, Friday, Nov. 14, at vs. n.

attend.

DENNIN—At his late residence, 116 East Fourteenthst., Peter Dennin, native of County Limerick, Ireland.
Funeral will take place Thursday at Father Waldron's
Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

UPHAM—in this city, Nov. 11, as the residence of
her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Lamb, Mrs. Lucina Upham,
aged 68 years.
Funeral from 231 Sheffield-a\*, at 8:30 o'clock today, Nov. 13. The remains will be taken to Waukegan,
Ill., for interment. KINGSWELL—At her residence, 1687 Arnold-st., Mrs. Mary Kingswell, widow of the late William Kings-well, aged 75 years. Funeral Friday at 9 o'clock a. m. by cars to Calvary.

THE NERVES AS A SOURCE OF TRIAL. THE NERVES AS A SOURCE OF TRIAL.

Instead of being a vehicle for agreeable sensations some people's nerves are a most distressing endowment. Such sufferers, it will usually be found, are dyspeptic, lack vitality and flesh. What they need is more vigor. There is a means of obtaining it, if they will but avail themselves of that means. It is Hostetter's Bitters, a tonic which experience has shown to be of the utmost service to the debilitated, nervous, and dyspeptic. Digestion restored upon a permanent basis by the Bitters ministers as it should to the wants of the system and its integral parts, of which the nerves are one of the most important, are properly nourished and invigorated. The various functions are thus more actively discharged and obstacles to a return to health removed by increasing vitality. Instead of nervous prostration, new strength and vitality will be infused into the whole motive machinery.

THE REV. R. M. HATFIELD, D. D., OF EVANS-ton, conducts the noon prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. The following topic has been se-iscide: The Secret of a Young Man's Success in Busi-ness. Gen. xxix., 1-6, 22-23. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MERTING OF THE Woman's Christian Association will be held at 75 ash-av., to-day at 10 a. m.



**CHICKERING** 

REED'S NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The suction clothing store of A. & L. Levy burned to-night.

We are displaying Wares connected with our line from all countries through which OUR HONORED **GUEST** has traveled.

Goods from China, Japan. East India, France, Germany, England, and Austria: and in connection with these, the productions from the best manufacturers of our OWN BELOVED LAND: creating an assortment well worth the inspection of all.

We have already added. for the benefit of our country visitors, a full line of Fancy Furniture, suitable for HOLIDAY SOUVE-NIRS: and a cordial invitation is extended to give us a call before leaving the city.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 & 253 Wabash-av., NEAR JACKSON-ST.

BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolphest. THE "BOOM"

TO-DAY

AUCTION SALES.

84 and 86 Randolph-st. 25 Parlor Suits, 10 Chamber Sets, 150 Carpets,

Comforters, &c., &c., 100 CHROMOS "GRANT." mences at 9:30 a. m. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

Stoves, Blankets,

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION THIS DAY. At Stores 85 & 87 Randolph-st. FINE COLLECTION

FOR POSITIVE SALE. Citizens and Strangers Invited. PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

600 Briss. Glassware, "Assorted."
A full line of Brackets and Chandellers, Lamp.
Burners, Chimneys, Shades, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GOILE & CO., Auctioneers. BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

50 Crates English and American White Granite Ware, in open lots. 25 Casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS

THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. Full Lines of Desirable Goods.
M. M. SANDERS & CO., Audiosecs. 20

HAMILTON,

FURNITURE.

Business of the V --- Chicago I Lonis an isproof of Democrati

NATIONAL

Annual Report

Financial Opera

Washington, D. C. the Hon. James G. enue for the fiscal 947,883, leaving a net 879,300. There were sources, \$137,250,047 \$113,561,610; from la miscellaneous source parison of the receipt fiscal years 1879 and result: There was a enue from lands o crease in 1879 ovar 18 367; from internal re crease of revenue 068,305. On the of \$29.983,556. Of

> ments. 1879 were very las bonds or securities, States notes, \$792,8 from the same sou net excess of iss 361,833. THE SU The receipts prope offices of the United

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Sub-Treasury, San F From this table it ernment are carried New York City. In Treasury is the pla keeps most of its Treasury proper at ness of much less en of money. It is that the Sub-Treasur strongly fortified. will be seen that C nearly three times DEMOCRATIC CHARG to the Senate that t \$64,000,000 betwee will be charge

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Treasury at the clo
June 30, 1879, is s

The difference, amo were not received date from the follo data from the follo Sub-Treasury, Bosts Sub-Treasury, Cinci Sub-Treasury, Chica Sub-Treasury, Sub-Sub-Treasury, New Sub-Treasury, New Sub-Treasury, San I Depository United S National Banks, Deries United States Ing certificates... Designated Deposit for sale of refund

ational Banks di amber of Nations in voluntary liquiculation, to June The number of Nat posited scuritie June 30, 1878, w The number organ 1879 was...... The number that f

ASH AVE.

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aying Wares th our line ries through HONORED aveled.

China, Japan, rance, Ger-, and Ausconnection he producbest manuour OWN ND; creatrtment well ection of all.

eady added, fit of our rs, a full line iture, suita-AY SOUVEcordial invinded to give fore leaving

& CO., Wabash-av... KSON-ST. SALES. BARMER &

OOM" AY Randolph-st.

Suits. er Sets. nkets. &c., &c.,

GRANT."

DAY. 7 Randolph-st. ECTION E SALE.

CTION

ngers Invited. E & CO., at 9:30 a. m.

SALE lassware. American White pen lots. and Yellow Ware.

Assorted." Chandeliers, Lamps. chants. & CO., Auctioneers. OUSE & CO., AGE SALE.
10 sharp, at 50 North
er Sets, Painted Sets,
mmed Chairs, Tables,
chines, Rockers, and a
satel Mortgage fore-

d SLIPPERS CION 10 o'clock a. m. ble Goods. & CO., Auctioneers.

RS & CO.,

S & CO. ndolph-sts. EANING. beautifully DYED,

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

Financial Operations of the Government for the Last Fiscal Year.

Rusiness of the Various Sub-Treasuries --- Chicago Far Ahead of St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Diegraef of Democratic Charges of a Large Discrepancy-Operations of the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The report of the Hon. James G. Glifilan, Treasurer of the United States, will show that the total net revenue for the fiscal year 1879 was \$273,827,184. The total net expenditures for 1879 were \$266,-947,883, leaving a net increase of funds of \$6, \$79,300. There were received from customs sources, \$137,250,047; from internal revenue, \$113,561,610; from lands, \$924,781; and from miscellaneous sources, \$22,090,745. A comparison of the receipts from all sources for the iscal years 1879 and 1878 shows the following result: There was a decrease in 1879 of the revnue from lands of \$154,962. From all other sources there was a marked increase. The in rease in 1879 over 1878 from customs was \$7,079,-367; from internal revenue, \$2,979,985; and from miscellaneous sources, \$6,158,914. The total net ncrease of revenue in 1879 over 1878 was \$16,-068,305. On the other hand, there was an increase in the net expenditures in 1879 over 1878 of \$29,988,556. Of this increase, \$2,827,074 is attributable to the interest on the public debt The remainder of the increase arises from the civil miscellaneous list in the different Depart-

The operations in bonds during the fiscal year 1879 were very large. There was issued, in bonds or securities, gold certificates, silver certificates, retunding certificates, and United States notes, \$792,807,643. There was redeemed, from the same sources, \$599,445,809,-making a net excess of issues over redemptions of \$93,

THE SUB-TREASURIES. The receipts proper at the principal Treasur; offices of the United States were as follows: 

largest actual money-transactions of the Gov-ernment are carried on at the Sub-Treasury at New York City. Indeed, the New York Sub-Treasury is the place where the Government keeps most of its actual money-reserve, the Treasury proper at Washington having a busi-ness of much less extent in actual transactions of money. It is for this reason doubtles that the Sub-Treasury at New York has been so strongly fortified. Of the Western cities, it will be seen that Chicago has twice as mu business at its Sub-Treasury as Cincinnati, and nearly three times as much as St. Louis. The Boston and Philadelphia Sub-Treasuries did yery nearly an equal amount of business. Balti-more did less business than Chicago. DEMOCRATIC CHARGES DISPROVED' IN ADVANCE.

The Democratic Committee which is investigating Treasury affairs will undoubtedly report to the Senate that there is a discrepancy of over \$64,000,000 between the balances of June 30, 1879, as shown by the Treasurer's books and by the public-debt statement. This discrepancy undoubtedly be made to do partyservice, and doubtless in some quarters will be charged as a consequence of corrupt use of funds. This difference is simply the result of what probably is a necessary sys-tem of bookkeeping. The following will serve as an explanation to those persons who are anxious to discover some reason for attacking the Republican administration of the Treasury

Treasury at the close of business June 30, 1879, is stated as..... \$353, 152, 577.01 The difference, amounting to.... \$ 64,071,210.07 is explained in part by the fact that the tran-

scripts of general account, containing reports of receipts into the Treasury prior to July 1, 1879, were not received at this office until aft date from the following offices, viz.:

Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass
Sub-Treasury, Cincinnati. O...
Sub-Treasury, Chicago. III.
Sub-Treasury, St. Louis, Mo...
Sub-Treasury, New Orleans, La.
Sub-Treasury, New Orleans, La.
Sub-Treasury, New Francisco. Cal.
Depository United States, Tucson, Ariz.
National Banks, Designated Depositories United States.
National Banks, Designated Depositories United States for sale of refunding certificates.
Designated Depositories United States for sale of refunding certificates.

The remainder of the difference conthe following items, viz.:

the following items, viz.: Unavailing cash, included in ledger-balance, but not in that of the 'Pub-iic-Debt Statement'.

balance, but not in that of the "Public-Debt Statement".
Certificates of deposit (act of June 8, 1872), in ledger-balance, but not in that of the "Public-Debt Statements...
Cash deposited for consols of 1907, and accrued interest, included in ledger-balance, but not in "Public-Debt Statement," as the bonds had not been issued.
Cash dividend) received from Venango County National Bank, Franklin, Pa. March 19, 1879, included in the available of the ledger-balance, but not in that of the "Public-Debt Statement".

22, 858 \$64,084,314 12,942

\$64,071,210 NATIONAL BANKS. The following table shows the operations of ational Banks during the last fiscal year:

amber of National Banks organized, failed, in voluntary liquidation, and reducing circulation. to June 30, 1879. The number of National Banks which had deposited securities for their ciculation to June 30, 1878. was.

The number organized during the fiscal year 1879 was.

The number that failed prior to July 1, 1878, The number that failed during the fiscal year 1879 was

in voluntary liquidation prior to July 1, 1878 Went into voluntary liquidation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1279......

National banks, on June 30, 1879, as accurities for circulations and public deposits, a total of \$300,006,000 in United States, Pacific Railway, \$360,006,000 in United States, Pacific Railway, and personal bonds.

The total amount of United States currency of all issues outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$362,916,831. The redemptions of United States currency, and of notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing National banks for the last fiscal year, amounted to \$81,848,330. During the fiscal year the total amount of United States bonds retired by purchase, conversion, and redemption, was \$452,595,550.

The following table shows the total value and

percentage of National-bank notes for demption received from the different cities: Total,

\$ 54, 170, 000

59, 375, 000

7, 059, 000

1, 719, 000

1, 219, 000

1, 487, 000

803, 000

3, 772, 000

635, 000

24, 647, 000 Philadelphia ...
Chicago. ...
Cincinnati. ...
St. Lonis ...
Baltimore ...
Providence ...
Pittsburg ...

Total. ..... \$154, 769, 000 THE GRANT BOOM.

Col. McClure's Action—Consequences of the New York Election—The "King 'v 'Merica."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The most significant thing I have yet seen in connection with the elections of Tuesday last, is the action of Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the *Times*, in dropping Gen. Grant as his Presidential candidate and transferring his support to the Hon. John Sher-man. For the last six months the *Times* has been so layish in its laudations of Grant that patrons of the paper in letters to Col. McClure have begged him to quit it, but, until the re sult of the election in New York was known, Col. McClure ciaimed that there was but one candidate before the country for President worthy to be considered as such. He now writes and publishes this respecting Secretary Sher-

"After the general shifting of the figures in the Presidential kaleidoscope it is notable that Secretary Sherman's candidacy becomes a little more pronounced in color and prominence. His expected letter, declining to run for Thurman's seat in the Senate, appears along with the not seat in the seaket, appears along with the bot yet cold news of Tuesday's election. Three times, he says, has the General Assembly of Ohio conferred upon him this 'high and much-coveted honor,' and he is not now disposed to stand in the way of other Ohio statesmen who aspire to the position. This formal declination will emphasize and remind the country of his former equally frank declaration of his intention to enter the Presidential races. There are many horses in the stables of either party waiting to be called out for those races, but there are few who are better groomed on the one hand or less overweighted on the other. His efforts in the cause of resumption, his thorough but inoffensive Stalwartism, and his backing by the Administration are points in his favor that are not to be left out of account in forecasting the issue of the nominating Convention."

It is the practice of Col. McClure to always spoil any good thing he ever does for anybody in the way of an editorial, by crowding in a good deal of sarcasm at the tail end of it, but in this case he departs from that life-long custom, and writes as though he sincerely believed that John Sherman will be the next President. J. W. F. CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION. yet cold news of Tuesday's election. Three CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

consequences of the new York Election. [The following is a letter from a well-informed source in New York. It is an attempt to state the case judicially:]

New York, Nov. 8.—The indecisive result of the New York election materially increases the probability that Grant will enter the field for the next Presidential nomination. Some of his friends who have been most opposed to this step now think he will be made believe it essential to continued Republican supremacy in the Nation, though, if the Republicans had carried New York by a handsome majority, he would have insisted on remaining in private life. It is thought neither Blaine nor Sherman will openly contest the nomination. But there are some strong leaders of the party who seem likely to try to organize an opposition some strong leaders of the party who seem likely to try to organize an opposition such as may tend to make Grant bestate still to enter the field. Their objections are not personal, but based on the conviction that Grant's nomination would develop elements of disharmony, and cons equent weakness, in New York, such as would have led to the overwhelming defeat of Cornell, except for Kelly's bolt. Ex-Senator Fenton and many other anti-Conkling leaders are sure to be disaffected and lukewarm if Grant's nomination is to mean a renewal of Conkling's dictation: and such disaffection would be amply sufficient to lose the State. Tilden is not dismayed by Robinson's defeat. He still holds his grip on the Democratic organization, and insists that he can carry New York, both in the convention and election. He will not give up the contest readily. He thinks there will be no bolt in the Presidential election.

there will be no bott in the trestendar elec-tion.

Bayard's chances are considered improved by Robinson's defeat, because unblased Democrats are convinced that Tilden cannot cordially unite his party here, even if there should be no open bolt, while Bayard would.

Besides, Bayard's financial views, more nearly than those of any other Democratic candidate, are acceptable to New York financial and com-

cial interests In reviewing the New York election results, it should be understood that many Republicans voted directly for Robinson, others voted for no Gubernatorial candidate, and many more staid t home because of a dissatisfaction with the at nome occase of a dissatisfaction with the machine management which nominated Cornell, so that Cornell's vote is far from representing the true strength of the party if firmly united again.

"KING 'V 'MERICA."

New York Wortd.

A well-dressed man, violently under the influence of Vegetable Bitters, entered the rooms of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and asked, "How's state and the state of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and asked, "How's state of the Republicant State of t th' Sthate?"
"It's all right," said one of the members of

the Committee, with a flourish and a show of great satisfaction.
"Tha' 'sh 'nuff," said the applicant for information, who turned as steadily on his beel as the Vegetable Bitters would allow him and

as the Veretable Bitters would allow him and walked out.

"'Rah for Grant, King 'v 'Merica!" was his exclamation as he pushed his way through the crowd of Republican teetotalers who had assembled in the bar-room to admire the display of cut glass on the shelves behind the counter.

"It'sh all right 'Rah-h f' Grant, King 'v 'Merica," he continued, throwing up his arms wildly, and the total-abstinence Conkling-Cornell men gathered more closely around him.

"What's all right!" asked a bystander.

"Stat'sh all right, sholid North'sh all right, Grant'sh all right, 'Rah-f-Grant, King 'v 'Merica!"

"Merica!"

These exclamations the man continued repeatedly as he worked his way through the barroom into the large corridor, which was tull of stalwarts. The crowd which now flocked around stalwarts. The crowd which now flocked around him became so great that one of the clerks suggested that the Monarchist be put into the elevator and hoisted to his room in one of the upper storles. To carry this suggestion out was not so easy. Two immense stalwarts took hold of the subject, one on each side, and undertook to lead him towards the elevator. He easily twisted himself out of their grasp, and, throwing up his arms, again exclaimad: "Rah for Grant, King 'v 'Merica:" Then the two stalwarts laid hold of him again, and, with the help of a third, who pushed behind, the man was finally got into the elevator. As they marched him through the hall of the fourth floor towards the bath-room he startled the lady guests by repeating the exclamation several times: "It'sh all right. 'Rah for Grant, King 'v' Merica!"

A UNIVERSAL PANACEA.

King 'v'Merica!"

A UNIVERSAL PÉNACEA.

Totado Blada.

Gen. Grant is a wonderful man. Now, it has been discovered that his visit to San Francisco has been a great financial blessing to that city. The Stock Report, in an elaborate article, says that upon his arrival thousands of dollars which had been tied up were sent into circulation. Wealthy persons opened their purses in his honor, and the poorer classes reaped a harvest in return for their labors. Trade became lively and money passed around the community which otherwise would have remained lifle. One jewelry firm sold for the Sharon reception goods to the amount of \$25,000.

The Bade has thought that there was no man living whom the country could not do without if the reaper, Death, plied his sickle. Many might be sadly missed, but others would rise up and take their piaces, and do the work each year brings to the hands of those able and willing to labor. But if this thing goes on, if Grant is to become a financial necessity, our opinion must needs change. Wouldn't it be well, instead of putting him up as a Presidential candidate, to send him around the country, going wherever trade seems to require starfing up, and when he gets money well into circulation, move him elsewhere? This is merely a suggestion aroused by the conviction that seems rapidly growing that Grant's mere presence is a panacea for all ills.

. Population of Africa. Population of Africa.

We cannot hope for many years yet to have anything like accurate statistics on the population of Africa. Several regions, the population of Africa Several regions, the population of which is certainly great, will probably lang escape anything like a thorough examination. There are, for example, in the regions of the Great Lakes, countries quite as thickly populated as many of the States of Europe. Stanley tells us of countries of relatively small extent, and which yet possess millions of inhabitants. When we shall have succeeded in making an approximate census of all the populations, we shall probably reach a figure considerably higher than the present estimate. Some authorities accord to Africa not more than 100,000,000 of inhabitants; others still less German geographers suppose that Africa contains somewhat more than 200,000,000 of inhabitants; the latest English publications estimate the population at 186,000,000, which, for an area

of 11.500,000 square miles, gives an average of sixteen inhabitants per square mile, or a specific population eleven and one-half times less than that of France. Africs, which has fifty-seven times the area of France, has probably scarcely more than eight times the population. The suppression of the slave trade, and the influence of European civilization, may lead to an increase of population very rapid and very great. It should be observed that the approximative figure of the specific population, applied to the whole of the African Continent, will not give a just idea of the compact character of the populations of the interior. According to Behna, the negro regions are by far the most populous parts just idea of the compact character of the populations of the interior. According to Behna, the negro regions are by far the most populous parts of the continent. If the populations are sparse in the desert parts, they are very dense in other regions. Thus, in the Soudan the population is estimated at 80,000,000, or about 53 per square mile; the Town of Bida, on the Niger, has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. The population of Esst Africa is estimated at about 30,000,000, and that of Equatorial Africa at 40,000,000. One of the latest authorities divides the population of Africa as follows among the great families into which ethnologists have divided the peoples: Negroes, 130,000,000; Fulshs, 8,000,000; Nublans, 1,500,000; Rottentots, 50,000. This would give a total poupulation of 172,550,000. These figures are, of course, only approximate, and may be much modified by new and more precise information. The Bantus, for example, who, according to F. M. Muller, form at least one-quarter of the population of Africa, might be found to number 50,000,000. These data we take from a paper by M. A. Rabaud, in the Bulletin of the Marseilles Geographical Society.

"TRANSFIGURED." The Death of "Old Zach."

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel (Statement).
Old Zach is dead,—
Zach Chandler, the Stalwart Senator from

Michigan.

He died in harness, leading the hosts to battle, with the clash and clangor of arms ringing in his ears. It was a glorious death, befitting a hero He died on Friday,-the day Christ said, It is

Among the civic heroes in this age of heroes Zach was a giant.

He had the head of a pioneer.

He had the head of a pioneer,
The hand and grip of a grizzly-bear,
And the heart of a Yankee girl.
He was an American knight-errant; and,
wherever there was a wrong to be righted,
There was Old Zach,
Fighting with sublime heroism.
His armor was always on, always bright, and
be ever in the field of battle.
He worked like a Titan all his life,—now laying a granit block in the foundation of our National structure, and now hurling bowlders at
the enemies of our National life.
It is brave and glorious to fight Treason on
the tented field; but, alas!
How many have sought to save the Nation's
honor at the cannon's mouth,
Who have faitered in the forum.
Men who could brave the rattling canister

Men who could brave the rattling canister and glittering steel
Would wilt before a smile or a sophism in the
carpeted halls of the Legislature.
Not so with Old Zach.
He ferreted out Treason in the brilliantsalons

He ferreted out Treason in the brilliantsalons of the Capital or the corridors of the Capital, and dared to unveil that Treason from his vantage-ground in the Senate.

There were no honeyed words in Old Zach; He called a spade a spade.

He lived grandly and died sublimely,—Sublimely for a plain American citizen in this prosaie Nineteenth Century.

He had been up in Wisconsin trampling Treason out of the Badger-StatelDemocracy, and went down to Chicago last Friday;

And that night the great, throbbing city, with drum, and trumpet, and willing ear, marched and listened to the Colossal Michigander,

As he again unmasked Southern perfidy and hurled giant arguments at intrenched Treason.

He went to bed that night in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with the huzzas of a great city ringing in his ear,

And the consciousness of a cuty discharged

And the consciousness of a duty discharged warming his heart.
And lo!
The Angels of the Lord swept down from before the Great White Throne,
And summoned his bold, bright, pure spirit to
The Pantheon of the lumortals.
Fare thee well, Old Zach! All the world may,
but the Sentine will not, forget thy instructions.

PROSPERITY OF THE WEST. Finlay Dun, commissioner for the London Times, has devoted the last two months to

travels through the Western States with the object of learning from personal observation the condition and resources of American agriculture. A portion of the time he has been associated with Messrs. Read and Pell, the Royal Commissioners, who are engaged in mak-ing similar observations. Mr. Dun has been as far north as the Assaboinge, has journeyed throughout the Red River Valley, visited most of the Western States, going as far south as Texas. He returned to New York satisfied that

the agricultural conditions of the country are becoming more prosperous, and to-day are such as to attract both capital and Jabor from England. Exceptional prosperity was found in almost every part, and the prospects for the future are declared to be highly encouraging.

Mr. Dun made the following statements recently to a New York Tribuus reporter: "Throughout the Red River Valley I find, as others have done, enormous tracks of deep valuable loam, free from stone, early worked, and to many places unincumbered with timber, and capable, at small cost, of producing enormous quantities of wheat and other crops. The Red River district alone, if entirely brought under cultivation, extending, as it does, for 300 miles, with an average width of seventy miles, if producing only fitteen bushels of wheat to the acre, would supply Britain with her annual deficit of breadstuffs. During the last three or four years settlers have gone into that region. Although the present year has been unfavorable in some localities on account of drought, tolerably encouraging results have been obtained. Numbers of the old settlers of two or three years' standing are wisely growing other crops besides wheat, and are going into cattle and sheep.

"Minnesota is even better situated as to rail-way facilities than the Red River region, and has in the last three years drawn a large anare of settlers. Depending almost exclusively upon spring, wheat, the yield during the present year is not so high as was anticipated. The farmers, nevertheless, have been able to meet expenses. A bushel of wheat on the average costs only 60 to 70 cents; those who have been able to realize at 30 or 100 cents are accordingly jubilant. The corn crop is a full swearze. Better prices here, as well as elsewhere, are being obtained for cattle and hogs. Farming interests are improving with the manufacturing and commercial, and land is advancing in value. Many farms purchased five years ago, at from \$5 to \$10 an acre, are now worth from \$20 to \$30. A number of rich men are t

at a very moderate outley, and the next six months will doubtless bring from the old country a large number of farming men who in the last few years have been contending with increasing difficulties, and who see amall prospect of making head with dear lands, heavy rates, and constantly increasing expenditures."

Mr. Dun regrets that his visit was necessarily so brief. He said that he was utterly unable to describe in a short time the amazing development and results which he had seen, much less the possibilities of development that await the enterprise of the future.

ITALY.

Financial Straits of King Humbert's Domi

New York Sun. The recent proposition to increase the Italian army has drawn attention to the financial straits of the new Kingdom, and the grievous weight of debt which already rests upon its shoulders. Not only the actual volume of these obligations, but their disproportion to the taxable capacity of the country, forms one of the worst features in the unpromising condition of the Italian Peninsula. Few persons realize how much more tolerable was the lot of the hardworking poor under the old petty despotisms than it is now in a united and liberal commonwealth.

Nineteen years ago, in 1860, the national debt
of Italy was less than \$488,000,000. According

to the latest returns published, it has been swollen to \$1,840,000,000, the interest upon which amounts to some \$84,000,000. To this, in the first place, must be added the provincial indebtment, which may be stated in round numbers at \$18,000,000. A very much heavier item must next be taken into account before the sum of the public burdens can be reached. We refer to the bonds Issued by the communes and municipalities which, at the end of the year 1877, exhibited an aggregate of more than \$140,000,000. Of course the bulk of more than \$140,000,000. Of course the bulk of the Italian communes are too poor to meet even the Government tax, much less are they competent to assume local liabilities. Thus Armio, a community near Como, with 510 inhabitants, owea \$12, which it is unable, we are told, to pay. Even more ominous than this excessive indigence in the rural districts is the fact that some of the most populous cities are in extremely embarrassed circumstances, though perhaps none to so desperately ruinous a degree as Florence. The chief city of Tuscany. containing less than 170,000 souls, has borrowed \$30,000,000, and in the happiest event it cannot hope to receive much more than a third of this sum from the Central Government, on the score of loss occasioned by the transfer of the Capital to Rome. Naples, with a population of 450,000 (nearly equivalent in size to Brooklyu), has issued bonds for some \$21,000,000,—a debt which, to foreigners, might seem entirely within her means. The truth is, however, that this city, one of the poorest in Europe, is on the brink of bankruptcy. Venice, with 126,000 inhabitants, owes less than \$1,715,000; yet even this insignificant incumbrance strains its resources. Again, the seaport of Ancona, which numbers some 50,000 souls, has incurred an innebtedness of less than \$1,200,000; yet is hard put to pay the interest on that amount. And, finally, Perugis, the see of a Bishopric, and containing some 20,000 inhabitants,—about as large, in other words, as the City of Elizabeth, N. J.,—is plunged in the greatest perpletities by a debt of \$200,000.

To appreciate the pressure of these burdens, we must look at the revenues applicable to the several kinds of obligations. As to the provincial income, and expenditure we have no data accessible, but we find that the whole amount annually raised and expended for communal purposes was \$80,000,000, according to the latest returns. Of this more than two-fifths, or upward of \$40,000,000, own absorbed by the interest of debt and other similar unproductive heads of o the Italian communes are too poor to meet even the Government tax, much less are they

What an Englishman Has Seen—A Talk with Finlay Dun, Commissioner of the London "Times"—Condition of the Crops.

exhibit it has proved, as a rule, impossible to avoid a yearly deficit. For a moment the Minghetti Ministry succeeded by immense and persistent effort in bringing the income and outgo to a balance; but, since the overthrow of the Moderates in 1876, Italy has constantly failed to meet her annual expenditures. Nor is this the worst element of the situation. Not only are the taxes which produce the present revenue incapable of increase, but a prompt reduction seems necessary if serious and widespread social calamity is to be averted.

So intolerable are the oppressions of the taxgatherer that in the most fertile region of Europe, the broad Valley of the Po, the mass of the population are barely able to keep body and soul together. It is in the richest districts of Lombardy that the awful scourge known as the "pellagra," which seems to be a kind of leprosy, is most prevalent. Authorities, it seems, concur in ascribing this horrible disease to an exclusive diet of Indian corn, but of corn in bad condition, partially rotted, from having been stored before the grain was dried. The malady is indisputably increasing in intensity, and propagating itself throughout districts which were free from it before Parliamentary government displaced the previous despotisms. This is due, of course, to nothing else but the grave augmentation of taxes, and to the grist-tax in particular, which reduces the rural poor to a state scarcely distinguishable from starvation. It is true that a law for the abolition of the grinding impost on the hiferior sorts of grain has recently been passed, and it is vaguely hoped to make up the shrinkage in revenue thence arising by an increase of the dues on sugar and alcohols. Most of the experienced financiers, however, apprehend that a curtailed consumption of those exaples will more than neutralize the expected gain, and that a return to the dreadful oppression and cruelty of the grist tax wiil be unavoidable.

Indeed, there seems to be no cure for the constant shortcomings of the public income and t

Anything to Beat Grant.

Anything to Beat Grant.

New York Min (Dem.).

The General who willfully blinds himself to the strength of the enemy is to be accounted among the most foolish of men.

In politics, as in war, the true policy is to justly estimate the contending forces and to see things as they actually exist. The elections which have just taken place in several States show conclusively such as augmentation of Republican strangth as to render altogether probable that the Republicans will be able to elect their candidate for President next year.

The greatest question—the one great question—now before the country becomes, who that candidate shall be.

It is not, by any means, a mere consideration of personal preferences or personal antipathies.

of personal preferences or personal autipathies. One new and threatening element is brought into the choice.

Mr. Conkling, we suppose, is out of the question. At the latest accounts he was suffering severely from a chill, and the people experience a chronic chill toward him.

Either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Blaine could probably be elected.

ably be elected.

But some Republicans insist on running Grant.

Electing a President a third time would be an Electing a President a third time would be an innovation on the customs of the country, established by the Revolutionary fathers—an innovation of the most alarming character, and menacing the overthrow of our free institutions and the establishment of a monarchy.

Grant has aiready enjoyed all the civil bonors and more than the military honors conferred upon George Washington, the Father of his Country. But Washington was modest and retiring, while Grant is pushing, ambitious, self-ish, grasping.

tiring, while Grant is pushing, ambitious, self-ish, grasping.

Should Grant be nominated, the patriotic feeling against a third term might yet enable the Democracy, if guided by wise and conciliatory counsels, and thus amalgamating with them-selves the best elements of the Republican party, to elect their own candidate.

Anybody, everybody against Grant is the mot-to of true and enlightened patriotism.

PERSONAL—TAKE NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGN
ed wishes twe address of Dr. Jacob Keller, and so
friend sending his Post-Office address at present wil
receive 8 by return sall for his trouble. WILLIAM
H. BUHCHARD, Dauphine, Osage County, Mo. PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A BE spousible gentlemen to indorse for her; good security, Address A 27, Tribune office.

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H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoin.
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Monroe-st, east of Western-av., 7521Ds; nve years time.
Warren-av., lots west of California-av., 325 per foot. Five acres near Fifty-ninth-st., and Ashland-av. Forty acres near Fifty-ninth-st., and Ashland-av. Forty acres near South Lyan, 3 lilles south of the city: a decided bargain for a small investment; will sell for double present price within six monshs. Ten acres fronting boulevard, near Central Park. Six acres east of State-at., near Seventy-second. Five acres fronting the river, near the Brideweil.

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40089 feet on West Madison-st., east of Despishes, 3500 per foot.

20x180, West Madison-st., near Jefferson, with improve-ments. 49, 600.
20x125, Halsted-st., south of Madison, near Academy of Music.
50x100, Randolph-st., corner Curtis, \$200 per foot. Well rented.

Well rented.

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5 acres near Douglas Park.

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6 acres just weat of Driving Park; Wert Side.

6 acres on South Halsted and Fifty-first-sts.

40 acres near Grand Trunk & R., south of Brighton.

15 acre djoining H. O. Stone's estate, Vincennes-av. and South Park.

and South Park.

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Washington and Halated-sts.:

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
SOX100 on Chicago-av, east of Clark-st.
60x80, Pinc-st., south of Chicago-av.
Sox100, Ontario-st., near Rush.
3 good brick houses, corner Illinois and Pinc-sts. A Dargain. 180 feet, corner Franklin and Huron-sta., \$80 per foot. FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR TWENTY first-st. good house, barn, and 50-foot lot; very, very cheap. Corner on Michigan-av., well rented. 3 story and basement stone-front house, only \$5,000. Also one at \$6,000. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

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A splendid list of residence property on West Side.
Prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000.
Terms to suit.
Now is your time to invest before the boom strikes.
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Corner Washington and Halsted-sta.

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In Hyde Park, Lake, or Clauret: must be cheap.
HENRY WALLEIS, JR., 97 Des An-st.

TO BENT-HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT — MOST DESINABLE NORTH SIDE dwelling house, No. 274 Ohlo-st.; large 12-room house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; brick and stone; two-story and basement; will be renied until May 1 at the low rate of \$60 per month. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

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Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per weel
Transients, \$1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, \$ Transients, St a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, St.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—AS BUTLER (ENGLISH)
wife to do laundry, housework, or help in kitchea
Address W. J. HANCOCK, 121 North Wells-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGE at 50 Hill-st. at 69 Hill-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRD
to do second work, sewing, or chamber work. Call
at 49 West Adams-st., in the rear. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS for general housework. Apply at 238 Townsend at

Of reneral housework. Apply at 236 Townsendest.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid in private boarding-house, or general housework in small family. Best of reference. Address 755, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ONE FOR COOK, AND one for second girl, in private family or retrate boarding-house. Best references. 133 West Oblost.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in small family. Best of reference furnished. Pibase call, for two days at 341 East Ohlost. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOR in a private family. Three years' reference given Please call at 1279 Ontario-st. D in a private family. Three years' reference given. Please call at \$279 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK as house keeper or cook; place where 1 can have full charge preferred; good references. Call or address 372 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOR and landress: also second-work; best of city references. Call at 162 North Lasalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COVE in a private family; best of references if required.

In a private family; best of references if required.

20 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL Fixe general housework, second-work, or sewing; city or country. 764 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook wash, and fron, or general housework in a nice, small family. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN GIRL, As eook and laundress in private family; competent to take charge; wages, 34. 152 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY GIRL AS cook and laundress in an American family; is neat and competent. 1001 State-st., near Iwenty-second.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG COUNTRY girl who is not afraid of work in a small private family where they are willing to show her around. Call for two days at 1703 South Destorn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK SITUATION WANTED-AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK
Where second girl is kept, by a German girl. 191
West Adam-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL No cards b. No cards Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A DRESSMAKER IN a private family, or would assist in second work. Address Miss M. A. HALPIN, or call at 283 Huribut-st. SITUATION WANTED-A RESPECTABLE GIRL Swishes a home in a private family as seamstress, or with a dreasmaker. Best of reference. T.54, Tribune Laundressen.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS

first-class lundress: In a private family a year and
a half. References. 416 Wabash-av. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF 1 good Scandinavian or German female help can be abplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 197 Milwankee av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED - AS CORRESPONDING Celebby a lady phonographer who writes over 100 words per minute. Adverse Y S. Tribune offices. BUSINESS CHANCES. A PARTY HAVING OUTSIDE BUSINESS INTERests is compelled to dispose of a manufacturing business which will require small capital, is profitable, long-established, and favorably known; this is a good chance, and will bear close investigation; none but good parties need apply. Address PHAGNACY. Tribane.

A BIG CHANCE FOR ANY ONE TO BUY AN Established grocery; best of naighborood, owner having other business. Particulars 25: Thirty-fist-st.

Morris, Wis.

10R SALE—AN OLD ENTARLISHED SALOON, nearly opposite the Chicago & Northwestern Raj-road Kinzie-st. Denot, with buildings on lessed ground. Has a good transient and steriy trade. Will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is retiring from the business. Part time to good parties. P 98. Tribune office.

10.000 A PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount of cash to join two other barties, having \$10.00 cach cash, to push a popular line of grocers' socialities. The goods are introduced, selling well, and money in them. The sales can be doubled every year, and a pleasant and profitable business affundate three good men for years to cours, with reasonable effort, and no risk. Address Put. Tribuno office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TOR SALE—THE FAST AND HANDSOME TROTting horse Tommy. He is it is hands full, and 6 years
of age, and can go out any fine day and trot better than
2:40 to wazon. He cost the present owner, one year
and aix months ago, 8750; and, as I have been taken
sick with paralysis, medical advice compels me to ro to
Europe, and I will sell him to a good owner at his orie;
and give the ourchaser the benefit of trying him for two
weeks, as he is perfectly sound and without a fault, and
to tarfial of anything. Also a good young tresh mileh
cow, giving two palis of mik per day. Apply at private
bard in the rear of 24 Indiana-av., between Tweith
and Thirteenth-sts. and Thirteenth-sis.

FOR SALK-ONE LIGHT LANDAU, ONE CLARriage, one Coan & Ten Brocck Concerd bugger, one
phacton, and two square-box suggiest also, one sixscatcd sielgh, one Portland and one swell-body cutter,
all second-hand, in first-class order. 400 work Madison. FOR SALE—CHEAP—ALL KINDS OF NEW TOO buggies, Our own make, Also second-hand bug ries and wagons very cheap. Call at 715 Wabash-av., VAN HORN & WEBEL. HORSES WINTERED AT LOW BATES-REFER
to Ducat & Lvon, 153 La Salle-st.; H. G. Fowers,
145 Rangolph-st.; T. S. Rogers, Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-sv.; and Keith Bros. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1874. A etc., ar one-half brokers rates. D. L 10 VOSA.

Rooms 5 and 6. 120 Randolph-st. Extanbished 1854.

A NY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN OF FURBLE AND AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN OF FURBLE AND AND SILVEZ
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEZC Money to loan on watches, diamonda, and valuables of every descripton at GOLD MD'S LOAN and Buillou Officetificeus 0, 90 East Madison 4t. Retablishes 1834.

I OANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITELO OUT removal, to any amount. Rooms 19 and 20 MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REALestate. Robert H. WALKER, 142 Dearbornst., 10 to 12 s. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates. J.
2 J. M. GAMBLE, Rooms, 40 Dearborn-st. 550,000 TO LOAN AT LOW RATES IN 100 percent of sulf, on improved city property. STANLEY & DICKINSON, Room 8, 59 and 101 washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. O. IKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Rooms. Callor address A. OARLEY, 107 GAPT-4., 1830 n.3.

CHICAGO ERTORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS,
304 to 402 North Water-st. Standard goods. Blocks
and tiles of all shapes and sizes to order.

COMAN, 1470 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., EXTERminates all kinds of insects.

TAKE NOTICE-PAINTERS AND CAR BUILDERS
—The improved paint burner is for sale at 108 and
110 South Haisted-st. J. INVING, Inventor. TRAVELERS IN THE DRUG LINE WILL LEARN
T of something to their advantage by addressing averaling at office of Wheeler Chemical Works, No. 81 WANTED—4 BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.

for which a reasonable price will be paid. Adires, for three days, W. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE.

Thave a very fine Gold watch and chain, worth \$150, which I will exchange for a young horse or top buggy or pony sheaton. Would pay difference, if any. Address I's 8, Tribuase office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PHOPERTY. A very nice home in a Sourishing Illians sitt of \$500 people, house of Fraces, sellar, bern, well, and clateral acre of land, all kinds of frait and ornamental abrubery, and all for \$2,000, 123 Degroons. Boom 8.

TO STOCK RAISEES—FOR EXCHANGE—URAL estate and money for half inspress in farm, and take management. W. Box 275, Jolies. PARTNERS WANTED.

MANAGER CHILDREN

DARTHER WANTED—IS A FIRST-CLAI

and the first number reset in the co

PARTNER WANTED—WITH 58,000 TO 515,000 IP manufactory established in 1800; safe, and pays 2 per cent sure. Havestgate. Address F 100, Tribune. DARTNER WANTED—HAVING LEASED THE four-story building, on Zast Handolph-st., and opened a first-class restsurant, but, etc., I desire a partner with \$1,000. FREDE. KURTZ.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH 52,000 TO \$3,000, II manufacturing tendesses: trade washinged with the result and folbing procesy trade. For particular directs Y 20, Tribuns office.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL. The banks were closed in honor of the visit of Gen. Grant. The only financial business done was at the offices of the stock-brokers. The at-

tendance was naturally very light and transactions unimportant. The condition of the market and the range of prices will be found fully described in our dispatches.

FROM SHADOW TO SUBSTANCE. Sun Francisco Chronicis, Nobres.

An explanation of the motive of the Bank of Nevada and the Bank of California in reducing their capital stock,—the former from \$10,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and the latter from \$5,000,000

to \$3,000,000,—will be found in certain sections of Arts. XII. and XIII. of the New Constituion. Sec. II, Art. XIL, prohibits any corporaion from issuing stock except "for money
aid, labor done, or property actually received";
and further provides that "all fictitious inrease of stock or indebtedness shall be void."
After the 1st of January, 1880, all stock in oks in this State must be fully paid up. How ich of the stock held in the two banks amed was not paid up before their late on of capital, we do not know. Perhaps duction of capital, we do not know. Perhaps self proportion of paid-up stock was greater as that of commercial banks generally. But a see justified in assuming that hereafter either of them will be represented by fictions stock to any amount, for Sec. 1, Art. III., contains a provision which would make be retention of fictitious stock an act of lunscy, see it taxes stocks like all other property. This section will be fatal to the existence of all n will be fatal to the existence of all ing business here on an actual capital which is to their stated capital as 1 is to 10, and often as 1 is to 10,000. Hereafter they will have to pay in to the last dollar the capital stated in the act of incorporation, and pay taxes on every dollar of the stock.

WILLIAM O. COLE. BUYS AND SELLS LOCAL SECURITIES CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. 10 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. ors of N. Y. Stock Evchs ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND 127 LaSelle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK, CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS INSURANCE.

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIRSON. o Wall-st., New York, 426 California-st., San Francis BANKERS AND BROKERS. pecial facilities and advantages in furnish LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

#### TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

embers of the New York Stock Exchange s of Securities Bought and Sold on Com Daily Market Letters sent to Custon

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. . cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta. N. E. COT. Madison and Destroom-sta.,
ECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of the per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

\*\*Secial Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The stock market under the lead of Eric, opened with another grand boom and assumed a strong tone. About 1 o'clock there was a slight reaction, but the current of advance speedily set in again. Hannibal stocks were strong at 41% and 68 preferred; Kansas & Northern rose to 47%; Lake Shore dull as 102%; Michigan Central strong at 97; Northwest common and preferred rose to their highest points, common 94% and preferred 107%; Ohio & Mississippi dull and strong at 28%; St. Paul strong at 80; and Union Pacific full at 91%.

the feature of the afternoon market was the telegraph stocks. Western Union rose rapidly to 109%, and was quickly followed by Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which advanced 3 per cent in thirty minutes, to 46; Mobile & Ohio rose from 24% to 26%, closing at 27 asked; Chesapeake & Ohio from 14% to 17%, closing at the latter price asked.

Shipments of currency to the West are falling off, and a return movement is not unlikely at an early day. A good part of the currency that comes back from the West will be needed by the Bouth, but with the receipts of foreign specie and outflew of money from the Treasury the loan market ought to remain easy at 7 per cent or under, during the remain easy at 7 per cent or under, during the remainder of the year, provided speculation does not absorb the currency and bank facilities faster than the ordinary and extraordinary sources now existing can supply them. At this moment speculation is raging in every department with a flerceness not seen in many years. There are more people gambling in stocks, cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, and other forms of merchandise than ever before, and the fever appears to increase as prices advance. To an inquirer about Atlantic & Pacific stock, the Graphic mays: It has undoubtedly atruck others that the price of Atlantic & Pacific ought to share in the advance of Western Union, and it must have done so had the stock been as strongly held. Were no opposition in the telegraph business feared, the price of Atlantic & Pacific ought to share in the advance of western Union, and it must have done so had the stock been as strongly held. Were no opposition in the telegraph bave done so had the stock been as strongly, beld. Were no opposition in the telegraph business feared, the price of Atlantic & Pacific would no doubt have been many points higher oday on the dividend record it has already nade; but the American Union Company is making its lines with energy, and it is generally understood when it opens its doors for maineas the rates of the Atlantic & Pacific company will be at once reduced, and a war of ates easie which the Western Union management hope to restrict to the two younger companies. This belief has prevented many from uying the stock.

a the Great Western Railway of Canada will soome part of the Vanderbilt system. Mr. erbit has bee negotiating with this end in for several months, but it is by no means in that he will be able to arrange for con-

view for several months, but it is by no means certain that he will be able to arrange for controlling the property.

The total earnings of the elevated railroads for October were \$373,174.99; total operating expenses, \$180,680.27; excess of receipts, \$29,-894.72; increase in carnings over September, \$42,016. The operating expenses on all the lines show a reduction.

To the Western Executed Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Governments strong and % higher for new 4s, 4/4s, and 5s.

Railroad bonds strong and buoyant, with an divence of 166 per cent, Mobile & Ohio lebentures and the Eric issues being most rominant in the improvement. Mobile & Ohio recorded the greatest advance, but the reat feature of the market was the heavy purmass of the Eric issues, which advanced harply, new second consols rising from \$7% to 0, and funded 5s from \$3% to \$7. In the new second consols framentions argregated about 1,500,000. There were also large transactions in spease of Taxes, Texas Pardic, Chesspeake & hio firsts, Lake Eric & Western incomes, the creey Gentral issues, 3m Lonia & San Francisco conds, Chas it, and Wallade ar essapes conds, Chas it, and Wallade ar essapes conditions at an advance Income the conditions at an advance Income that are second.

C., C. & I. C. firsts closed at 80, and Sioux City firsts at 97.

State securities dull.

To-day was the most remarkable one for activity and buoyancy in the history of the Stock Exchange. The excitement was at fever beat throughout, and in many cases not only were the highest ever attained. The dealines, which were on an enourmous seale, were well distributed, and taxed severely the capacity of the stock telegraph instruments to report them, and orders poured in so continuously from all parts of the country that brokers in many instances experienced considerable difficulty in executing them. Nearly the entire list participated in the setivity, and many stock-heretofore quiet became prominent in the dealings. The large and inexessing traffic of railroads consequent upon the general revival of business throughout the country of course had much to do with the condition of affairs to-day, but in a number of instances there were special causes at work to put up this or that stock. The greatest advance was in Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, which sold up from 69% to 83, closing at 79% on a statement that the President of the Company has quietly bounds a controlling interest in the Western & Atlantic, which runs from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is regarded as a key to the Southern railroad system.

One of the pracipal features of the market was large transactions in Erie, chieffy in common stock, which rose 3% per cent, the preferred advancing 6 per cent. The upward movement in these stocks—also in the bonds—is based upon the large and increasing traffic of the Company and increasing traffic of the Company and increasing traffic of the company on the prefer of coal, to take effect Dec 1.

The degraph shares of the same month last year, which was one of the heaviest months for business in the history of the road. Again, the Erie Company owns a large amount of C., C., C. & I. Railroad stock, which has recently advanced greatly in value, and now represents an asset of over \$1,000,000.

The advance in Granger and coa

grain.

In the miscellaneous share-list Chesapeake & Ohio first preterred showed most improvement, advancing 6% per cent, to 20%, purchases of stock being induced by the report that the Company had contracted to extend its southern line from Huntington to Lexington, Ky., and sise for the re-extension to Cincinnati. St. Louis & San Francisco, Ohio & Mississippi, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Aiton & Terre Haute, Iron Mountain, and Mobile & Ohio were noticeably strong.

In the final dealings a buoyant tone prevailed, and the market closed at an advance for the day ranging from 1 to 10 ner cent. St. Paul & Sloux City common closed at 42%, the preferred at 73.

Pullman Palace Car stock sold up to 1080.

Sloux City common closed at 42%, the preferred at 73.

Pullman Palace Car stock sold up to 108@ 109, against 100 a few days since. The rise is due to reports that the cars of the Company are to be used by the entire Southwestern system of roads and by the lines west of Chicago.

In addition to the influences mentioned above, a further impetus was given the advancing market by reports that \$10,000,000 more bonds will soon be purchased for the Government Sluking Fund. These reports are probably based upon the fact that for the first ten business days of November customs and internal revenue receipts have aggregated over \$1,000,000 a day on the average, and the receipts from customs alone for the first nine days of this mouth averaged about \$625,000 a day. This will result in a large surplus revenue for the current month, and its prospective continuation, which may be looked upon as assured, will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase more of the 6 per cent bonds early next month. In the meantime, however, at the rate stocks of all speculative descriptions are going up, it will not take long to nae up the surplus \$10,000,000 thrown into the market by the recent purchase. Substantial brokers are requiring substantial margins, and some have lost accounts because of the refusal to carry stocks on 5 per cent deposit.

on 5 per cent deposit.

The Central Pacific paid into the Treasury to-day at Washington \$220,600 on account of the Sinking Fund. the Sinking Fund.

In connection with the rise in Nashville, Chattanoga & St. Louis, there was a rumor that the road will be consolidated with the Louisville & Nashville. This also had a tendency to assist the already advancing stock of the first-mentioned road. The transactions to-day reached the immense figures of 624,000 shares, of which 164road. The transactions to day reached the immense figures of 624,000 shares, of which 164,000 were Eric, 14,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Wabash, 19,000 Northwestern, 25,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Lakeawans, 11,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 St. Joe, 23,000 Ohno & Misaissippi, 45,000 Western Union, 12,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18,000 Factife Mail, 15,000 Kansas City & Northern Union, 12,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18,000 Factife Mail, 15,000 Kansas City & Northern, 26,000 Kansas & Texas, 18,000 Inon Mountain, 2,000 St. Paul & Sloux City, 10,000 Indiana Central & Lafayette, 21,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,000 St. Paul & Sloux City, 10,000 Indiana Central & Lafayette, 21,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,000 St. Paul & Minnesota, 7,000 Alton & Terre Haute, 4,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 9,000 Houston & Texas, 3,000 Kansas Pacific, 9,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 7,000 Mobile & Ohio, 6,000 Elevated Railway, 16,000 New York Central, 8,000 Marietta & Cincinnati, and 2,400 flinois Central.

Money tharket easy at 5@7 per cent, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7: sterling exchange and sixty days, 479%; sight, 483.

| GOVERNMENT BONDS. | 103 | View 4s | 106 | 122 | View 45 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |

| J | STOCKS.   |
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| d | W. U. Tel 107% C. & A 9914  |
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| 3 | St. Paul 81% Panama   |
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| 1 | Fort Wayne112 Ill. Central 994  |
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| ш | Terre H., pfd 45 Northern P ntd and   |

STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old. 35 Tennessee 6s, new. 31/4 Virginia 6s, old... 25

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—It was again a day of rejoicing on the street, for all active stocks went higher than at any time in three or four years, the advance being greater and more rapid than ever known before. Reading led the list on a report that the stock would be listed on the New York Board to-morrow, that coal was going still higher, and that it had been determined to put the stock up to 40. It opened 13 higher than the day before, and rose to 35, but there it met with free offerings and relapsed to a quarter, with the highest figure bid after boards, and 37,339 shares sold. Lehigh navigation was weak, but rose to 39% on sales of 9,680 shares, and Lehigh Valley went to 54%, there being a strong feeling that the dividend would be increased next mooth. Pennsylvania was only sympathetic, but it went to par for the first time since the summer of 1876, with dealings to the amount of 11,606 shares. Northern Central rose from 28 to 31% on a report that there would be a dividend, and everything that could be brought out went at higher prices. Philadelphia & Erie rose again to 13: Northern Pacific to 37 for the common, and 61% for preferred, and that, too, without any transactions of any moment.

St. Paul & Duluth jumps every day, the common going from 35% to 38, and preferred from 65 to 68, showing that every lot of this week is rapidly seized for some purpose or other.

Pittaburg, Titnsville & Buffalo tonebed high water at 8%, with predictions that 12 was to be reached before Christmas.

Pennsylvanias Steel Company advanced 4, to 135; Delaware Division Canal to 40%; Central Transportation ¼, to 46; and Orion Minfing ½, to 14%. On the street afterwards the highest prices of the day were freely offered. PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON.

BOS

C., C. & I. C. firsts closed at 80, and Sioux City firsts at 97.

56.
Land stocks—Boston, 81/691/4; Water Power, 111/6/113/4; Maverick, 51/6.
At auction, Little Rock scrip, 751/6/771/4; Toledo 8a, 1013/4; Iowa Falls & Sioux City 1st 7s, 105/4; Pullman 7s, 100/4; Cedar Rapids & Mississippi River common, 101/4; Sioux City Pacific, preferred, 60; Little Rock, 33; Adams County, Ill., 6s, 90; Cleveland City 7s, 101; Cbicago River 7s, 113/4; Cincinualt City 7s, 111; do '73 10s, 113/4; Michigan Air Line 8s, 108; Michigan Central 8s, 105; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw 1st 8s, 7093/6.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Connols, 9634.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 103;
Penusylvania do, 5234; Resding, 3534; Eric.

45%; ureferred, 71; seconds, 9234; new 5s,
105%; 44%, 1104.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank
of England on balance to-day, £400,000.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Rentes, 80f 8234c.

MINING NEWS.

| 1 |                           | N PRANCISCO.           | 0 4 8 |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1 | SAN FRANCISCO,            | Cal., Nov. 12The follo | nwine |
| 1 | are the closing sto       | ock opposations        | Mil   |
| 3 | Alpha                     |                        |       |
| J | Alta                      | 131 Northern Belle     |       |
| 1 | Belcher                   | 5% Ophir               | 32    |
| ı | Best & Belcher .          | 20 Raymond & Ely       | 84    |
| ı | Bullion                   | 64 Savage              | 14    |
| ı | California                | 514 Sierra Nevada      | 16%   |
| I | Chollar & Potosi          | 814 Union Consolidated | 601   |
| Ì | Consol. Virginia          | 514 Yellow Jacket      | 15%   |
| ŀ | Crown Point               | 3% Bodie               | 117   |
| ľ | Eureka Con                | 26 Putosi              | 534   |
| ľ | Exchequer                 | 4% imperial            | 15-16 |
| ľ | Gould & Curry             | 10% Martin White       | 14    |
| ŀ | Grand Prize               | 9 Mono                 | 6     |
| ľ | Hale & Norcross           | 19 Independence        | 114   |
|   | Julia Consolidated        | 34 Consoli'ed Pacific. | 7.    |
|   | Justice                   | 2% Mammoth             | 6%    |
|   | Mexicall                  | 34                     | 1500  |
|   | D-1200 700, 1000 항 (2000) | BOSTON.                | 35    |
|   |                           |                        |       |

Boston, Nov. 12.-The following are closing 

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipme of the leading articles of produce in this city

|            | BECRIPTS.      |          | SHIPMENTS.  |           |
|------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 3 10 10    | 1879.          | 1878.    | 1879.       | 1878.     |
| r, bris    |                | 14, 793  | 20, 975     | 17, 15    |
| t, bu      |                | 162,009  | 76, 284     | 142, 42   |
| bu         |                | 185 787  | 54,547      | 296, 400  |
| be         | 48, 451        | 45, 567  | 45, 103     | 16, 419   |
| bu         |                | 9, 116   | 20, 100     | 1,390     |
| , bn       | 34,982         | 30, 216  | 22, 338     | 10,461    |
| seed, lbs. | 305, 808       | 122,705  | 401, 247    | 148, 636  |
| ned, Ibs   | 813,400        |          | 282, 330    | 328, 300  |
| corn. lbe  | 124,000        | 112,430  | 64, 632     | 98, 210   |
| ats, lbs   | 573, 400       | 119.700  | 8,044,637   | 2 194 996 |
| tes        | *******        | ******   | *****       | 51        |
| Dris       | ********       | 65       | 110         | 169       |
| OF IS      | 150            |          | 2,427       | 957       |
| bs         | 46, 100        | 22,000   |             | 1,299.150 |
| . Ibs      | 100,954        | 45,670   | 155,920     | 42,400    |
| lbs        | 97,845         | 79,243   | 120,370     | 46, 150   |
| h'ka, No   |                | 43       | ******      |           |
| No         | 22,003         | 33, 877  | 3, 422      | 2, 192    |
| No         | ***** ****     | 4,889    | ******      | 458       |
| 1bs        |                | 4,398    | ******      |           |
| 100        | 184, 865       | 231,671  | 206, 785    | 62,000    |
| nes, bris  | 150            |          | 50          | 125       |
| os. bu     | 343, 430       | 126, 694 | 418, 487    | 180, 104  |
|            | 14, 229        | 12, 132  | 485         | 4, 673    |
| ons        | 18,541         | 10,418   | 3,868       | 1, 208    |
| r, mft     | 110            | 82       | 60          | 11        |
| 8, m       | 12,118         | 5,820    | 2,759       | 3,001     |
| 18         | 9,485          | 4, 170   | 940         | 390       |
| , lbs      | 1,730          | 2,080    | 5,360       | 2,440     |
| Egs        | 4,250 .<br>583 | ****     | *** ** **** | ******    |
| ts, Ib     | 59, 379        | 748      | 220         | *****     |
| es, bris.  |                | 27,850   | 16,710      | 30,755    |
| ce' nim'   | 10,767         | 14,332   | 2,151       | 803       |

Th 2 do, 9 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (31 winter), 60 cars (bard) No. 2 spring, 91 cars No. 2 do, 90 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (281 all kinds wheat); 202 cars No. 2 corn, 41 cars high-mixed do, 18 cars new mixed, 24 cars rejected and 1 car no grade (286 corn); 11 cars No. 2 white oats, 15 cars No. 2, 5 cars rejected (31 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected (14 rye); 3 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars No. 3, 18 cars extra 3, 1 car feed, 1 car no grade (39 bar-ley). Total (641 cars), 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 84,197 bu wheat, 50,444 bu corn, 7,50 5 bu

oats, and 10,266 bu barley.

Business was suspended yesterday to do honor to Gen. Grant. The Board of Trade was sidewalk. The wholesale houses were open in the forenoon, and lumber sold at the cargo marthe damp, warm weather made sad bavoc with, the damp, warm weather made sad bavoc with, game, poultry, and green fruits suffering most. Wheat opened lower and declined %@%c, with considerable doing at one time. The foreign and New York markets were reported lower, and prices here fell in sympathy, though they railied slightly before the close in the absence of many sellers. Seller December opened at \$1.13%, with sales later of 20,000 bu at \$1.13%, and afterwards sold at \$1.13 closurg at \$1.13½, and afterwards sold at \$1.13, closing at \$1.13½@1.18½. Sales of 45,000 bu seller Japuary were reported early at \$1.14%; later sales were noted at \$1.14% @1.14%, closing at about

\$1.14%. Corn was easier early, and recovered later, with moderate trading. May sold at 42%@ 43%c and closed at the outside. November was quoted at 421/0421/c, and later at 421/c.
Oats were quoted at 35/0351/c for May, and

23½c seller the mouth.

Rye was nominal at 71c for spot, and barley at 78@79c cash, and 80c for January.

Mess pork was steady. Sales were reported

at \$10.70@10.72½, seller January. Lard was quoted at \$6.72½@6.75 for January.

The cargo lumber market was active yesterday morning, and firmer. About a dozen loads were sold. Piece stuff from Manistee sold at \$10.00,—the highest price of the season,—and Muskegon two-inch brought \$9.62%. Dry lath sold at \$2.00, and shingles at \$2.50. The yard market was firm. Although the last statement of the stock on hand shows a larger supply of or the stock of hand shows a larger supply of lumber in the city than in any previous fall, the passortment is incomplete, and it is believed that fully one-fifth of it has already been sold, to be delivered as fast as freight-room for so doing

#### LIVE STOCK.

The live stock markets were inactive and weak, with prices nominally lower all around. The receipts of hogs were only about 22,000, but there was only a restricted demand, and sales were slow at 5@10c decline, or at \$3.35@3.50 for bacon grades, and at \$3.25@3.80 for poor to choice heavy. Cattle were nominal at \$2.00@4.65 for poor to extra

grades, and et \$3,25@3.80 for poor to choice heavy. Cattle were nominal at \$2.00@4.65 for poor to extral.

\*\*NEW YORK.\*\* Nov. 12.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,140. The market opened dull at a further recretion from Monday, equal to about \$1 per head, on ordinary and medium grades; selled, would not make any important further concessions on good and prime steers, and a number of carloads of fat, heavy cattle rumain unsold; the extreme range of native steers was \$6.50@9.75, the highest figure for 60 piezed Kentucky steers, 1.534 lbs, for shipment alive to London, and the lowest price for 2 carloads Virginia steers, 96.50@7.00; as price of 2 carloads Virginia steers, 96.50@7.00; exporters used 1,000 fat steers it \$8,00@9.00; tait Colorado eatile, \$6.50@7.00; exporters used 1,000 fat steers it \$8,00@9.00; shipments since Monday, 920 quarters.

\$100; market lifteless and closed weak at \$3.00@ 20; shipments since Monday, 920 quarters.

\$100; market lifteless and closed weak at \$3.00@ 34.20 per 100 bs for common to good sheen, and \$4.00@5 37 for lams. Shipments, 250 carcasses. Swing-Receipts for two days, 17, 400 live; dull and easier; 800 Indiana hors, 185 bs, \$3.87 per 100 bs; 110 Ohio, 192 bs, \$3.94; and a few roughs at \$2.94; nominal range, \$3.50@3.85.

\*\*BUFFALO\*\*

BUFFALO\*\*

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Duli; values nominal; only a small local trade; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 100.

SEERT—Weak, and little doing; receipts, 200; shipments, 150.

shipments, 150.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

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KANSAS CITY.

Mo. Nov. 12 — CATTLE—The Price Current reports the cattle receipts at 043; ehipments, 1,025; fair; native shippens, \$3.25; 63.25; native stockers and feeders, \$2.306.

3.35; native cows. \$2.002.70; Colorados, \$2.20

G3.20; Texas. \$1.5062.50.

Boos—Receipts, 1,414; shipments.

and firm; choice heavy, \$3,30@3,35; ping and mixed packing, \$3,20@3,25. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. Nov. 12.—Hous—Dull and lower; common. 92. 80@3. 40: light. \$3. 4: @3. 80; packing. \$3. 50@5. 70: butchers', \$3. 70@3. 75; receipts, 3, 600: shipments, none.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS. Nov. 12.—Hous—Stendy at \$2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 12—11:30 a. in.—Floure-No.

1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 2d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Wipter. No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2,

10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; white,

No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club No. 1, 11s 10d;

No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 7%d; No. 2,

5s 7d.

PROTISIONS—Pork, 54s. Lard, 38s.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—Corrox—Buoyant at 78, 75;d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and expect 2 000. ort, 2,000; American, 13,000. PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 56s, prime mess beef,

LINSEED OIL-Common, 31s. RESIN-5s 6d@5s 9d. LONDON, Nov. 12.—Tallow, 45s. REPINED PETROLEUM-7%d. LINSBED OIL-30. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-30s 3d@30s 6d. ANTWERP, Nov. 12. PETHOLEUM-19%1.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 12.—Grains—Wheat further declined 114@3c per bu under continued free offerings and moderately active inquiry, chiefly for winter grades. Speculative operations are on a restricted scale in other than December options on No. 2 red winter near the extreme close, when much more disposition to purchase was manifested, leading to a raily of about 14@1c per bu. ending up firmly. Cable NEW YORK. to burchase was manifested, leading to a rally of about 1/201c per ba, ending up firmly. Cable advices are again unfavorable; 24,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, December options. \$1.31%, closing at \$1.32 bid, against \$1.33% yesterday. Corn in comparatively limited demand at irregular and cenerally wester.

at irregular and generally weaker prices, closing for No. 2 about 1/201/20 under yesterday; mixed Western ungraded, 584/2059c. Ryevery quiet, and quoted about steady; 1,000 bu No. 2 Western at 87c. Oats in much less demand ined about %@le per bu; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45c

Provisions—A moderately active market for hog products at somewhat higher prices; mess in request for prompt delivery at \$10.90@11.00 for ordinary brands. & fine option line, mess attracted less attention, but held at an advance of 10@15c, leaving off at \$10.65, \$10.70@10.80 November; \$10.80@10.80 November; \$10.80 November; \$10.8 Provisions-A moderately active market for hog

reported movement.

Frequency—A moderately active movement in the more important trade lines at irregular and generally weaker rates. For Liverpool engagements by steam, 68,000 bu grain at 6%d per bu: 2.100 pkgs provisions in lots at from 32s 6d@40s, through

Diego provisions in lots at from 32a 6d@40s, through freights.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Yours, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Quiet at 11%@12c; futures steady; November. 11.93c; December. 11.94c; January. 12.03c; February. 12.18c; March. 12.32c; April. 12.46c; May, 12.60c; June. 12.74c; July, 12.83c.

FLOUE—Heavy; receipts, 22.000 bris: snoer state and Western. \$5.056.0; Common to good extra. \$5.156.40; good to choice. \$5.60@7.75; white wheat extra. \$5.75@8.25; extra Ohio, \$5.60 @7.60; St. Louis, \$5.50@8.00; Minnesota patient process. \$7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 179,060 bn: ungraded spring. \$1.21@1.22; No. 3 spring. \$1.22 @1.23; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.29; ungraded winter red. \$1.2524.26; No. 2 do. \$1.36@1.38; mixed winter, \$1.326; No. 2 do. \$1.36@1.38; mixed winter, \$1.326; No. 2 do. \$1.30@1.38; mixed winter, \$1.326; No. 2 do. \$1.30@1.38; mixed winter, \$1.326; No. 2 do. \$1.30@1.38; chies \$1.260 do. 2 mber. \$1.50.26; No. 2 do. \$1.30. Rye quiet; No. 2 Western. \$70. Corn—Light trade; receipts, 54.000 bn: ungraded, 59c; No. 2.584@59c; yellow Western, 60%c; January, 61%c. Oats quiet; receipts, 24.000 bn: mixed Western, \$22.00 bn: paraded states of the states of

HAY—Demand active at 50@55c. Hors—Demand fair and market firm.

Hors—Demand fair and market firm.
GROCKRIES—Coffee steady. Sugar strong: fair to good refining, 9@9\c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rhee steady, with fair demand.
PRINGLEUM—Quiet, but firm; United, 92\c. Office crude, 0\cdot\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet but steady: new sheathing, 28c; inget lake, 21@214c. Pig-iron—Market dull; Scotch, 244@28c; American, 25@28c. Nails—Cut, \$3.50@3.75; clinch, \$5.10@6.10.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwauker, Nov. 12.—Wheat opened a shade lower this morning, and a very dull market followed, lasting through the noon hour. December sold from \$1.14 down to \$1.134, and closed at the contraction of the market followed. \$1.14 again at the close of the regular board, with a steady and, if arything, improved and slightly firmer feeling. Japuary was nominal at from \$1.15% to \$1.15%. Cash wheat did not sell well, 

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Nov. 12.—FLOUR-Limited demand; Western extress, \$5:124; Minnesota extres family, medium, \$6.25; choice, \$3.50; fancy, \$9.60; Minnesota patent process, \$7.50@ \$.00. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; rejected. \$1.28@ 1.30; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.34%@1.35; No. 2 red, cash and November, \$1.384@1.35; December, \$1.384@1.383. Com—Market dull; white Wastern on track, \$6c; high mixed, 57@ 58c; Fellow 60, 574@58c; sait mixed, cash and November, 554c tid, 58c asked; December, 64c bid, 574c asked; January, 57c bid, 584c asked; Oato—Market dull; rejected, 40c; mixed do, 42@ 43/4c.

Provisions—Figure: paiceted, 40c; mixed do, 42@ 43/4c. hid, 57%c saked; January, 57c bid, 58%c saked. Onto-Market dull; rejected, 40c; mixed do, 426, 43%c.

Paovisions-Firmer; prime mess beef, \$12.50; moss pork, \$12.00@12.50. Hama smoked, 9%@10%c; pickled, \$68,5%c. Lard, 7%c7%c.

BUTTEL-Quiet but firm; creamery extra, 37@40c; westers Reserve, extra, 27@20c; do, good to choice, 22@25c.

Essen-Market dull; Western, 21@22c.

Currage-Market dull; creamery, 12%@13c; do good, 11@12c.

Parsonious-Firm and uncommend.

WHISAKT-Firm at \$1.10.

RECHTTS-Fiost, 5,500 bris; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; onto, 11,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

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Baltim ern winter red, spot and November, \$1.31%; December, \$1.38%(\$1.38%); January, \$1.43%1, 43%. Corn—Western higher and steady; Western mixed, spot and November, 55%@55%c; December, 55%@55%c; steamer, no offerinz. Oats quiet; Western white, 43@46c; do mixed, 41@42%c; Pennsylvania, 43@44c. Eye quiet at \$88@90c.

HAY Quiet; prime to choice Peni

315.00,216.00.
Phovisions—Firm with an active jobbing demand; mess pork, \$11.50. Bulk meats, loose, no offering; do packed shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 8½c. Hams, 10@11c. Lard, 7½c. BUTTER—Active; prime to choics Western, packed and roll, 25@30c.
Boos—Steady at 20@22c.
PETROLEUM—Dull: crude nominal; refined, 7½c. GROCERIES—Coffee Quiet: Rio cargoes, 14@17½c. Sugar steady; A soft, 10½@10½c.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.12½.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer steady; cotion, ½d; flour, 3e 6d; grain, 8½@9d.
RECEITTS—Flour, 5, 5091 bels: wheat, 75, 700 bu; corn, 56,900 bu; oats, 5, 700 bu; rye, 500 bn.
SHIPRENTS—Wheat, 188, 100 bn; corn, 4, 000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 650, 600 bn; corn, 3d, 800 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS. La., Nov. 12.—FLOUR-Quiet, but steady; superfine, \$4.50@4.75; XX. \$6.25@5.50; XXX, \$5.75@6.00; high grades, \$6.25@7.00.
GRAIN-Corn quiet, but firm; mixed, 57c; yellow, 58c. Oats firm at 40c. HAY—Quiet; prime quoted at \$18.00@19.00; choice, \$20.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS - Pork higher, at \$12,00. Lard rhovisions—Pork higher, at \$12.90. Lard steady; tierce, \$7.00@7.12%; keg. \$7.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 4%@4%c; ciear rlh, 64@6%c; ciear sides, 6%c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 4c; clear rly, 7%c; clear, 7%c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet and weak; canvased, new, 9%@11c.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05.

G1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio carroes, ordinary to prime, 14@17%c. Sugar in good demand at full prices: common to good common, 6%G7c; fair to fully fair, 74@8c; prime to choice. 8%G8%c; yellow clarified, 9@9%c. Molasses in good demand, but at lower raises: common, 35 @38c; centrifugal, 30@43c; fair, 40@42c; prime to choice, 43@47c. Rice scarce and firm at 6% 28c. BRA.

BRAN-Pirm at 80c.

BRAN-Pirm at 80c.

MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50
per \$1,000 discount. Sterling exchange, bankers'
bills, 470.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nev. 12.—Corron—Strong at 11%c.
Flours—Easier at \$5.75@6.80.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at \$1.20@1.23. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2, 33@34c. Ryse dull at 70@70%c. Barley dull, weak, and lower. Provisions—Pork dull and nominal. 'Lard quiet and unchanged. Buik meats hominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green meats dull and nominal.

WHISKY—In fair demand at \$1.08.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm and unchanged.

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Nov. 12. -FLous-Market dull Boston, Mass., Nov. 12.—Flours—Market dull; Western superfines. \$4.75@5.25: common extras, \$5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras, \$5.75@6.50: Minnesota extras. \$6.00@8.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, spring wheats, \$7.50@8.75; winter wheats, \$7.25@8.75.

GRAIN—Cora quiet; mixed and yellow, 64@65%c; new, 60@63e. Oats in fair demand: No. 1 and extra white. 47@49c; No. 2 white, 45@40c; No. 3 whits and No. 2 mixed, 42%@43%c. Rye, 95c@\$1.00.

Rachipps—Flour, 8,500 bris; cora, 33,000 bu; wheat, 27,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Nov. 12.—Grain—Wheat firmer; amber Michigan. spot and November, \$1.214; December, \$1.24; Tolesember, \$1.24; Tolesember, \$1.24; Annuary, \$1.274; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red. \$1.214; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.26. Corn steady; high-mixed new. 42e; No. 2, \$1.26. Corn steady; high-mixed new. 42e; No. 4, \$1.26. Corn steady; No. 2, \$25.6. Coven. Seed. Outs steady; No. 2, \$25.6. Coven. Seed.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—GRAIN-Neglected. Prices nominal and unchanged. A hitch among canal forwarders and shippers. Few loads of wheat taken at 10%c; corn 9c offered. 9%c RECEIPTS-Fionr, 2,725 bris; wheat, 101,401 SHIPMENTS—By railroad—Wheat, 17,600 bu: fora, 47,900 bu. By canal—Wheat, 296,358 bu:

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.-FLOUR-Quiet st \$6.00@6.25.
GRAIN-Wheat steady; extra, nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.244; November, \$1.244; December, \$1.264; January, \$1.294; Pebruary, \$1.324; milling No. 1 nominal at \$1.20.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 25,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 7,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports the wheat receipts at \$.083 bu; shipments, 1,473 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, \$1.05; No. 3, cash, 96%; December, 96c. Corn—Receipts, 20,642 bu; shipments, 16,514 bu; slow; No. 2, cash, 29%c; December, 29c.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Nov. 12.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1.21@1.24. Corn firm; new, 37@ INDIANAPO No. 2 red, 11 1201.31.

371/c. Ohts steady at 31@33c.

Phovisions — Green meats, shoulders, 31/c; clear rib, 41/20c. Lard, 61/c. Hams, 71/c.

OSWEGO. OswEGO. N. Y., Nov. 12.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Duluth spring, \$1.26. Corn quiet at 48

New Onleans, Nov. 12.—Corron—Irrecular; middlings, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 7,392; gross, 6,415; exports to Great Britain, 13, 180; to France, 3,505; to the Continent, 4,833; consulvine, 2,440; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 201,984.
Sr. Louis, Nov. 12.—Corron—Higher but slow; middlings, 11%c; sales, 600; receipts, 1,500; shioments, 1,900; stock, 51,200.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—PETROLEUM—Firm, standard white, 110 test, 83c.
PITTEBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm: crude, 983/c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 74/c, Philadelphia delivery.

OLL CITY, Fa., Nov. 12.—Patholsus—Market opened firm, with 93/c bid for old, advanced to 94/c bid for old, at which it closed firm; shipments, 48,000, averaging 48,000; transactions, 275,000.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Nov. 12.—Cottton goods in active demand, and several makes of ducks, ticks, corset jeans, etc., were advanced to-day. Brown and bleached cottons scarce and very firm, with an upward look. Prints more activa, and ginghams and dress goods doing fairly. Men's wen's wear woolens in moderate request and very firm. Flannels and blankets in steady demand at the late advance. DRY GOODS. .

#### MARINE NEWS. MILWAUKER.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE. Nov. 12.—Last evening the steam sand-scow Josephine and tug S. S. Coe proceeded to Oak Creek, for the purpose of making an effort to get off the brick-laden schr Spy, ashore on a reef near that place. The Josephine placed her rotary steam-pump in operation, and while engaged in lowering the water in the hold of the craft, a gang of men relieved her of a partial deckload of 16, 600 brick. Although the pump rapidly reduced the water in the vessel it was found that she would not lift clear of the reef, a huge boulder having forced a hole through the bottom plank forward, and become wedged between the framea, thus suchoring her firmly. It will therefore be necessary to remove all the brick from the hold, about 30,000, and even resort to Hfting with derricks, to move the Spy into deep water. This cannot, of course, be accomplished in a day, and in the meantime the situation of the craft must be regarded as perilous in the extreme, because of the boisterous weather incident to this season of the year. The tang and accor returned at an early hour this morning. Beside the brick, the Josephine brought the canvas and running gear of the Spy.

A lamp explosion occurred on board the small scow Petrol, near Broadway bridge, early this morning. The lamp had been placed on the eabin of the craft, to serve as an anchor light. The burning oil communicated to the mainanil, mearly destroying it. The bridge tenders extincuished the flames before any larther damage had occurred.

United States Marchal's officers yesterday seized the new achooner Namey Bell, launched at Grand Hesven this season, of a livel for season's swages. The claims that have already accumulated against the craft amount to \$2,000.

The soft Scotin broke her mirzen-gaff on the upward parsage, and will receive a new one here.

A strong southwest gale set in this afternoon, after a rainy night and morning. The water in the fiver is again far below the ordinary stage in consequence.

Grain feelights continue dell and inactive, with a downward tendency. No one seems to care to stip any grain with absolute loss stariag him in the face. The schr J. I. Case, watch refused a cargo at 714c on Friday last, is still here, and may be composited to accept 694c. The schr Cortex will load with wheat for Oswego on owner's account.

Arrivals from below up to 8 p. m., schrs John T. As soon as the weather will permit, the tux Hagerman is to be dispatched in the service of the Government to tow a light seew from Two Rivers to Ahnapee, and refure to Two Rivers with two scows loaded with stone to be used in sinking cribs for the harbor extension at the latter place. Arrived since 3 p. m., schrs Guido, Pfister, J. Maria Scott, and A. G. Morey.

DETROIT DETROIT.

Derial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Darmorr, Mich. Nov. 12.—No word has been received here to-day from the schr M. A. Muir, ashore on North Harbor reef. Lake Erie is quite tempestuous, and fears are entertained for the

safety of the vessel.

The appraisers appointed to estimate the value of the schr Niagara made their report to-day.

The schr Niagara made their report to-day. of the schr Niagara made their report to-day. The vessel was appraised at \$40,000. From this sam is to be desented \$750 for repairs already made or to be made, to make her as good as before the collision. It is thought that the money to bond the boat will be received here to-morrow morning. The prop Staracca, which was aground on Herzon's Island, was pulled off this morning.

The schr Richard Winslow passed down to-day with her mainmast sprung.

There was no change in grain-rates to-day, and no charters made. Vessel-men have the blues, and many of them begin to talk of laying up.

PORT COLBORNE

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 12.—About 6 o'clock PORT COLDORNE, Nov. 12.—About 6 o'clock this morning, during a dense fog, the schr E. K. Nims, with about 40,000 bu of wheat, ran ashore near Point Abino, the same place where the schr Mineral State was on last week. She surceeded in getting off without any damages this afternoon. Lake Michigan report: Passed down—Schr Mystic Star, Chicago to Oswego, corn; M. J. Cummings, Chicago to Oswego, corn; B. J. Cummings, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Belle Mitchell, Milwaukee to Ogdensburg, wheat.

Up—Nothing.

Wind—Southwest and light.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 12-10 p. m. — Passed up
— Props Winslow, Arabia, India, C. J. Kershaw,
Conestoga, Atlantic, Salina and barges, Bay City
and barges, Belle Cross and barges, Lincoln with
Groton and consort; star Manitobs; schrs Nabob,
Francis Palms, M. Fillmore, E. Harmon, W. H.
Ronnds. Rounds.

Down—Props California, Nebraska, Wissahickon,
Newhurg, Antelope and consort: Mary Pringle and
barges, I. Chaffee and barges; stors Marins Cityes
W. K. Citoto; tug Andrew J. Smith and barges;
schrs Pafninder, Nemesia, Homer H. Hinc,

Owasco. Wind-West-southwest; weather cloudy. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Cleared—Props India (indise), Duluth; Portage (indise), Colorado (indise), Commodore (indise), Chicago; schrs Pensaukee. Donaloson, Goshawk, J. W. Sloan, Chicago; Emu (350 tons coal), Jennie White (460 tons coal), Delroit; Maize, Mediterranean, Toledo; A. B. Norris (1,100 tons coal), Milwaukee.

Freights—Quiet and firm; 75c to Chicago and Milwaukee.

Engagements—Schr Red Wing, coal, Ashtabila to Chicago, \$1.25; Pensaukee, lumber from Bay City to Chicago, \$3.50. BUFFALO.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW. Mich., Nov. 12.—There is EAST SAGINAW. Mich. Nov. 12.—There is a large movement of lumber to Ohio ports, and rates are firm at \$3.00@3.25 from Saginaw, and \$2.85 from Bay City. Rates to Buffalo, \$3.75@4.25, but not much inquiry for boats. One or two vessels are loading for Chicago at \$3.50. The tug A. W. Wright was sold by W. H. Bridges to-day to Capt. John Kelly for \$3,000 cash. SINKING OF A VESSEL.

Yesterday forencon the acow-schr Milton col-lided with a sand-scow just north of Polk street bridge, and had a hole made big enough in her to cause her to fill and sink nearly to her decks. She was subsequently towed to Doolittle's drydock, where she will be repaired. NAUTICAL MATTERS TESTERDAY.

The arrivals since Monday midnight have been quite large, and include a number of vessels from Lake Erie ports, with coal. No charters were re-ported, and but little of a newsy character was stirring in the port. THE CANAL.

Bridgerort, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Venus, Otlaws, 1,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu cats, 52 bu wheat.

Cleared—Phonix. Lockport, 5,580 ft lumber, 50,000 lath; G. L. Booth, Joliet, 95, 497 ft lumber; John Carter, Joliet, 2,000 pgs ts, 60,889 ft lumber.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port during the twenty-four hours end-

Prop J. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries, Randelph street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, North Branch
Rolling-Mill.
Prop. G. J. Truesdell, Cheboygan, towing, Rush

street.

Prop Juniata. Buffalo, sundries. Clark street.

Prop C. Campbell, Luddington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Prop Crippen, Manistee, lumber. State street.

Prop Vanderbiit, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph

Prop Jay Gould, Burajo, Sunaries, attention street.

Prop Fayatte. Manistee, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Wiffisor, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Jessie Phillips. Ludington. lumber. Market.
Schr D. G. Fort, Buffalo, cement, Madison street.
Schr Montauk, Bay City, lumber, Madison street.
Schr Montauk, Bay City, lumber, Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber, Allen Silp.
Schr Trio, Muskegon, wood. Twelfth street.
Schrs T. H. Howland, Escanaba, ore, Blast
Furnace. Firnace.
Schr William Jones, Escaniba, ore, Blast Fur-

Slip. Schr J. W. Brown, Ludington, lumber, Mason

Schr J. W. Brown, Ludington, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Drummond's Island, ties, Rush street.
Schr Advance, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Advance, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Advance, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Arsb, White Lake, lumbor, Market.
Schr Arsb, White Lake, lumbor, Market.
Schr Hartford, Buffalo, coal, Adams street.
Schr Jose Dreaden, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Skylark, Menekannee, lumber, Market.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Maskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Otter, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Otter, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Milan, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr Milan, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, lumber, Mason Sitp.
Schr L. A. Burton, Buffalo, sand, Van Buren street.
Schr Metropoolis, Buffale, iron, Van Buren street.

Schr L. A. Burton, Buffalo, sand, Van Buren street.
Schr Metropolis, Buffalo, iron, Van Buren street.
Schr Pianet, Manistea, iumber, Market.
Schr B. Bates, Marinette, lumber, Mason Silp.
Schr Potomac, Egy Harvoor, posts, Market.
Schr Commerce, Menominee, iumber, Rush street.
Schr Leadville, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Schr As Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr As Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr John Miner, Cheboygun, lumber, Market.
Schr J. A. Strohach, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee, lumber, Market.

Schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee, lumber, Manistee, Prop. Schr S. J. Luff, Manistee, lumber, Manistee, Prop. Schrist, Benton Harbor, sundries, Prop. Buffalo, Sundries, Prop. Buffalo, Sundries, Prop. Buffalo, Sundries, Prop. Buffalo, Sundries, Prop. Miwaukee, Buffalo, sundries, Prop. Lake Erre, Collingwood, sundries, Schr T. R. Merritt, Collingwood, grain, Schr J. B. Prime, Sugatuch-light, Schr H. Levi Grant, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Banner, Holland, light, Schr Banner, Holland, light, Schr Mary Amnada, Grand Haven, Hight, Schr Mary Amnada, Grand Haven, Hight, Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, aundriesen Tricosen, Holland, light, Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, aundriesen Tricosen, Holland, light, Schr Holm, M. H. Perry, White Lake, fight, Schr Poorla, Muskegon, Hight, Schr Poorla,

RADWAYS BEMEDIES. HRYPLU IS A RYPLE

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To care a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that reasores step by step—by degrees—the body which mas been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only command our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and lone nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows: List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Carles of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scotnlous Diseases Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Sait Rheam, Rickets, White Swelling, Scsid Head, Ulterine Arfections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above compolaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furalishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundatiop, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stupped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quickellyer, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and hecome deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing carries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose voins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposite and exterminate the virus of the diseases from the system. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Sypnilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure. "feel better," and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gris better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As sorn as the Sansaparalitats makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strongth, and feel.

## OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by ail parties. Witness the cases of Hunnah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; slso that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True." Space forbids our making darticular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sansapanillian Resolvent. Invalids and their friends misst consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Radway's Realy Reief, In from one to twenty mirrates, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or exercisting the pain the RHUEMATIC, Bed-ridden Infirm, Crippled, Nerv-

RHUEMATIC. Bed-ridden. Infirm. Crippled, Nervous. Neuralzie, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford Instant ease.

Infiammation of the Kidneys, Infiammation of the Bladder, Infiammation of the Bowels, Concestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarch. Infiaensa, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia. Rhematism. Cold Chilis, Ague Chilis, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, of Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cored for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will care fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billions, Scarict. Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (sided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's READY. RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dyachiery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Palus. Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief, with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial arents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, coius, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second does, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using those uncertain agent when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most exeruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty! I either infant er adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills. Perfect Purantives, Soothing Apericuts, Act Without Palu, Always Heliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMEL

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMEL Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet grum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigostion. Dyspepsis, Billiousess, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscora. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. Est Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digostive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Web Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Sude, Chest, Limbs, and Sadden Flushes of Heat, Buruing in the Flesh.

A few doses of Ranwar's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Price, 25 Cents per Box. We repeat that the reader must consult our books and paperson the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"Palse and True,"

"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"

"Radway on Scromla."

and others relating to different classes of Diseason.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ " FALSE AND TRUE."

RAILRO

At Ashtabulathe Tern

Its Cost to the La Hundred T Points in Regard t

Special Corresponding CLRVELAND, O., No. of all the many the have passed over the the fatal accident, ha the brakeman anno experiencing a thrill of pr woman lives, he of that quite limited cla which never reads a For my own part, other day brought up before my mind. I New Year's night of New Year's night of the fast-falling snow, feree gusts which dr pne's eyes, almost bit I remembered now my arrival at the sc moking ruins in twonder that prevaile scaped from the fata was possible to dash a human freight, over

buman freight, over a NOT KILL.
But it was not puriew of bringing up greatest railroad-accided give a few point therewith, that this is In the first place, t mate, poorly-defined railroads, which are less corporations," erious smash-ups o which many people to panies are permitte destruction and hum This opinion is ba standing of the work zations. A few fact

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In conversation of Madison, N. J., in terday, I obtained so in regard to RAILROAD
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REMEDIES. WEALTH Wealth of Mind

AY'S n Resolvent

RECOGNITION. ong-standing Disease is ng art; that reasoning defect and supplies a by step-by degrees—owive attacked and wenkse, not only commands ur gratifude. Dr. Raddy with that wonderful rillian Resolvent, which and suffering humanity, ce of pain and disease, reignts, owe him their enger.

ID TRUE Radway's "Treatuse

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TUMORS.

ears by Radway's Re-established that what it miraculous is now a rail parties. Witness aspp, Mrs. C. Krapf, P. D. Hendrix, pub-879; elso that of Mrs. resent edition of our

er Bottle. EMEDY.

ates, never fails to re-cough application. No cruciating the pain the laftrm. Crippled, Nerv-rated with disease may EADY RELIEF will

dreys, Inflammation amation of the Bow-Lungs, Sore Throat, Palpitation of the up, Diphtheria, Cadache, Toothache, a, Cold Chills, Ague rost Bites, Bruises, Coughs, Colds, of Chast, Back, of elieved.

Fifty Cents. There is world that will cure ser Malarious, Billious, and other fevers (aided as RADWAY'S READY

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to of destroying life by id. Morphine, cottun, bux, and other power-times, in very small during their action in its second dose, if rencrease the suffering leath. Phores is no bertain agents when a ay's Ready Relief will pain quicker, without in either infant or ELIEF.

lating Pills. UTE POR CALOMEL

tly coated with sweet nre of all disorders of a Kidneys, Bladder, Constipation, Cospepsia, Sillousness, Bowels, Piles, and all Viscers. Warranted Jurely vegetable, constipation, or deleterious drugs, gymptoms: Constipation of the Blood in the Naussa, Heartburn, Weight in the Stohmag or Flutaring at the Sensations when in a Vision, Bots or Webs Dull Pain in the Head, fellowness of the Skin, Chest, Limbs, and ruing in the Flesh.

per Box.

Urethra."

AND TRUE." DWAY & CO., No. last., New York. consuids willbe sent to RAILROAD TALK.

At Ashtabula--- Some Memories of the Terrible Disaster.

Its Cost to the Lake Shore Road, Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Points in Regard to Railroad-Management -Vanderbilt and Jay Gould.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—"Ashtabula!" Who of all the many thousands of travelers that the fatal accident, has heard the shrill voice of the brakeman announce the station without experiencing a thrill of horror! If such a man er woman lives, he or she certainly belongs to that quite limited class of our mixed population which never reads a newspaper.

For my own part, the call of the name the

other day brought up the whole borrible scene before my mind. I saw the terrible, wintry New Year's night of three years ago. I beheld the fast-falling snow, and the cold, bitter cold, feree gusts which drove the falling snow into one's eyes, almost blinding him.

nbered how everything appeared upo my arrival at the scene of the wreck; the smoking ruins in the deep abyss, and the wonder that prevailed that any human being sscaped from the fatal maeistrom alive,—that it was possible to dash a train of cars, loaded with nan freight, over such a precipice, and NOT KILL ALL ON BOARD.

But it was not particularly with the end in riew of bringing up to mind the scenes of the greatest railroad-accident of modern times, but give a few points of news in connec erewith, that this letter was undertaken.

In the first place, there seems to be a sort of inhate, poorly-defined opinion abroad that the railroads, which are well known to be "heartserious smash-ups of one kind and another, in which many people tose their lives; that in this way the hard, Nero-like bearts of these com panies are permitted to gloat themselves on destruction and human misery.

This opinion is based on a very poor understanding of the workings of these great organizations. A few facts and figures will throw a flood of light upon this subject.

The cost to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, in one way and another,

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. During the entire three years since the accident occurred, almost the entire net earnings of the road are said to have been devoted to the payment of this vast sum. A dividend of only I per cent was declared last year. Only a free

dom from accidents of great magnitude insures the profitableness of any road. The officers of the road have scarcely yet re covered from the terrible shock of the accident The Chief Engineer, the most popular railroad man ever in this city, unable to bear the shock and fearing, in the sensitiveness of his nutur

and fearing, in the sensitiveness of his nuture, that some might attribute a portion of the blame of the accident to him, committed a horritle suicide. To be sure, there are those who make out a theory of murder in this case; but this, if true, would only complicate the mystery.

I visited the scene. A new bridge spans the chasm, and hundreds of trains come and go across it every day; but I could not see a single one without a shudder. An engineering friend was with me; and, when the stuject of HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED

was introduced, he replied:

"That will always be tractically an unsolved mystery. I have my own opinion, which seems to me well founded. I think the bridge blew over. The engineer who constructed it evidently made large and entirely sufficient allowance tor all possible vertical pressure. The bridge was tested again and again by running a large number of heavy engines over it together. The lateral strength was evidently neglected; and, wasn that long train was just upon it, increasing the surface upon which the wind could operate more than three times, and the strong gusts were more than trebled by being confined between the walls of the valley. the strong gusts were more than trebled by being confined between the walls of the valley, the weakest points of the structure were magnified to such an extent as to be unable to resist longer, and it all gave way togther, like the century-old deacon's shay. I am confident this is the only satisfactory explanation of the catastrophe that can be given."

I visited the little villagee-emetery, to see whether the promise that was made immediately after the accident occurred had been fulfilled, and

A MONUMENT A MONUMENT
had been erected to the memory of the nameless and unrecognizable dead.

It will be remembered that the old freighthouse at the station was stored with the charred
portions of the dead victima which were burned
beyond the possibility of recognition; that
these were retained until the warm weather
necessitated their burial, and into one common
grave were placed what had once been the fiving embodiment of thirty or forty human beings.

ing embodiment of thirty or forty human beings.

"Why has not the promised monument been erected?" I asked of my friend.

"The only reason I can give." he replied, "is, that railroad corporations, like human beings, are loath to memorialize their own mistakes. The people of the village, I understand, are ready to do their part towards the monument, but cannot alone raise the handsome sum required. Still, there may be something done yet."

In conversation with a well-known gentleman of Madison, N. J., upon the St. Louis train yesterday, I obtained some interesting information in regard to

Whether he will gain a controlling interest in the reorganized Erie, is the question. There is some talk of a new bes-line road; but this is quite doubtful."

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ISMARCK'S SCHEMES—A TARIFF UNION WITH AUSTRIA—A PRENCH COUNTER-PROPOSITION. The signs that the Austro-German allisace is not to be purely defensive and peaceable seem to unitiply. The London Standard, which is usually a well-informed paper, has a dispatch from Berlin announcing that Prince Bismarck had asked to have 20,000 Russian cavalry now maneuvering in Poland withdrawn from the German order, which sounds like him. He began the quarrel with Austria just in this way, by asking what these military preparations meant, and refusing to accept a denial of their existence. The press on both sides keeps up the war of words vigorously, and Russia seems to be really uneasy. It is difficult to guess what he is aiming at, but the probabilities are that he aspires to settle the Eastern question out of hand be-fore he leaves the scene. He could hardly settle on anything worthier of his ambition, for it is 400 years old, and has folled many generations of statesmen.

Bismarck's proposed tariff convention with Austria, which would bring 70,000,000 within the same Customs Union, has drawn out from the same Customs Union, has drawn out from a Franch economist, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the proposal that the Latin nations—that is, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy—should enter into a similar one, spich would include about the same amount of population. That things are tending sapidly in this direction all over Europe there is no doubt. The great truth that political lines do not affect the profitableness of trade makes its way, though slowly, in trade makes its way, though slowly, in spite of all obstacles, and the recent consolidations and annexations have done much to help it. It cannot, people see, make any difference, so far as money-making is concerned, whether the people you buy of or sell to in Alsace live under the French Republic or the German Empire; or in Naples, under King Bomba or King Humbert. Money is money, goods are goods, and cost is cost, no matter what fig waves over them. The area covered by free-trade in America is now vast and growing, and it will probably cover at least half the European continent in our day.

COMMUNISTS MAKING MORE MISCHIEF IN PARIS, Nov. 1.—A second amnestied Communist has become a municipal councilor. At Lyons yesterday Radical candidates, Opportunists, and something more fought a battle with Socialists. The latter were defeated in three of the wards, and polled in all 1,716 votes to their opponents 2,524; but for the fourth seat they returned M. Louis Garel by 801 to 625. M. Garel, a journalist and poet prior to the Communist outbreak at Lyons in 1871, is the advo-cate of a full amnesty, as, indeed, were the three other successful candidates, of communal autonomy, and compulsory secular educa tion, being the opponent of outlay on "useless embellishments." This one Socialist triumph against three defeats can scarcely be held up as a bugbear, and the utter-

cialist triumph against three defeats can scarcely be held up as a bugbear, and the utterances of the Trades' Union Congress at Marseilles are rather wild than dangerous. It has assumed, indeed, the title of Socialist; but only about thirty-five towns are referesented at it, and two currents are traceable in it. While some speakers preach up a Socialist revolution, war against clergy and nobility, fraternity with Russian and German brethren, State parronage of workmen's factories, and abolition of masters, others dwell on the more practical topics of female labor, shorter hours, workmen's participation in profits, and healthy food and dwellings. A Roubaix delegate yesterday declared that the proposed turning of trades' unions into revolutionary centres was injuring the workmen's cause, and this remark was applauded. It is true that the plaudits of the speciators and the votes of the majority of the delegates have usually been on the side of the Anarchists. Yesterday, for instance, after a very stormy scene on the question whether a collection in favor of an imprisoned Socialist editor was relevant or not, the affirmative was carried by a considerable majority; but this shows that even in so small a body the Socialist sencounter opposition. Although, moreover, Southern Frenchmen are very excitable, there is every reason to believe that the Congress will leave no trace bening it. The Government shows strength, not weakness in permitting hostile demonstrations, whether Legitimist or Socialist, as long as the demonstrators keep the peace and do not violate the law. TURKS LEAVING BULGARIA.

whether Legitimist or Socialis, as lone to demonstrators keep the peace and do not violate the law.

TURNS LEAVING BULGARIA.

VIENBA, Oct. 27.—According to accounts from Varna the Mohammedan emigration from that and theneighboring districts is greatly increasing, the convictior fast gaining ground that there is no more room for Mohammedans in Bulgaria. The old rulers of the country see themselves under the new regime altogether discarded, exposed to vexations, often to injustice and insult. They have indeed cassed making any effort to wield any power in the country. At the late elections for the Assembly in Sofia they took no part whatever, saying they regarded themselves as "Mussafirs," or guests who remain but for a short time longer, having no business in the affairs of the country. Many of them having waited to realize the proceeds of this year's haves, are selling their stock and iand at any price they can get for them, and, traveling with their families to Varna, embark for Constantinople or Anotalia. The emigration movement has been considerably stimulated by the order to draft them, like the Bulgarians, into the militia. The decree produces quite a panic among them, and serious disturbances seemed threstening, till by princely decree the immunity of the Mohammedans from military service was extended till the late of July, 1880. The term thus fixed is, however, toe short, scarcely allowing those who remain to gather in and realize next vear's harvest. Alt, therefore, who can manage it are preparing to leave in the course of the autumn and winter, seeking some place of settlement before spring sets in. However cruel may appear such a massemigration from the eastern part of Bulgaria, where the Mohammedan population is most combact, it is, perhaps, in the circumstances, the best solution possible, if only the Turkish Government were financially able to make provision for this movement. From Constantinople to Adrianople and up to the frontier of Eastern Roumells there are large treets of land where an emigra

in the morning placards bearing the words, 'Visa Trieste'' Visa Trento!' 'Morte a-Austria!' were posted on walls, but were quickly removed by the police. Among a large portion of the persons present at the meeting there was an evident predetermined intention to interrupt and break-up the Congress. One of the speakers, who rose in opposition to the purpose of the meeting, protested against disarmament while they had still the stranger in their house and unredeemed Trieste groaned in chains; and finally a speaker on the other side used expressions of an offensive a character against the army that the great majority of the audience sprang up from their seats shouting 'Visa PEsercito' and the police also interfered. Confusion becoming general, the proceedings were brought to a hurried conclusion by the voting of the following resolution:

brought to a hurried conclusion by the voting of the following resolution:

\*\*The people of the City of Naples assembled in public meeting express the hope that the Governments of Europe, following the impulse of civilization, which places right as the ruler of human affairs instead of might, will agree upon a simultaneous and proportionate disarmament.

\*The only discourse which met with general approval was made by Prof. Holzendorf, of Berlin. He said Germany, and especially Prince Bismarck, desired peace, that Germany is the interest of European peace had lost the friendship of Russia, and concluded by saving, 'Italy is far happier than we are, for she is loved by all. Italy will never be destroyed unless she destroys herself by suicide.' [Loud and continued applause.]" FISCAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

tinued applause.]"

FISCAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, 1879.—In a leading article on the internal state of the Empire the Golos delivers itself in a strangely sanguine manner. Just as France, it says, after a very expensive war is now in a good financial condition, so likewise is Russia after her conflict with Turkey. Against all expectation and in apparent contradiction to all financial doctrines, the immense quantity of paper money in circulation does not prove to be a domestic danger. Towards the end of the article, however, the Golos warns the people not to be too bepeful that all possibility of peril has passed away. For many regions are suffering sorely from famine, which retards for years the accumulation of wealth, apart from which the harvest cannot be large. On the subject of paper money, the St. Petersburg News states that the emission thereof has again begun and is increasing every week. According to the raport of the Imperial Bank new notes, amounting to 9.000,000 roubles, were issued on the 24th of September, followed on the 1st of October by a sum of 4,800,000 roubles, and on the 8th of the same month by 9,000,000. Thus in the course of three weeks only an immense sum of paper money was issued which cannot but have a deteriorating influence on the value of the rouble in international exchange. In connection with finance, it may be mentioned that the municipal debts of St. Petersburg have considerably increased during late years; a scheme of augmenting the City Exchequer has been proposed, whereby all houses belonging to civil inhabitants shall be taxed at the rate of 13 roubles per head per annum.

BUSSIANS DOWN ON THE JEWS POR CHEATING.

ODESSA, Oct. 20.—The International Agency USSIANS DOWN ON THE JEWS FOR CHEATING.

RUSSIANS DOWN ON THE JEWS FOR CHRATING.

ODESSA, Oct. 29.—The International Agency lately telegraphed that it is proposed to expel all Jews from the country of the Don Cossacits in the course of the next two years. It is said that the chiefs of that military people have requested the Supreme Government to take this step in consequence of the shameful way in which the Jews defraud and cheat in all their dealings. Their brethren of Odessa have just been accused by one of the local newspapers—the Pranda—of buying up the corn at the exorbitant prices of 15, 16, 17, and even 20 roubles the chetwert, or Russian quarter, in order, in the expectation of a scarcity, to get as much of it as possible into their own hands, the grain crops of South Russia having proved a fallure this year. Most of what has been got in seems to have found its way as yet to Nicolaieff, where there was lately as much as 2,000,000 chetwerts. At Sebastopol there may also be some, but here there was lately as much as 2,000,000 chetwerts. At Sebastopol there may also be some, but here there is not much. On the other hand, the vintage in this Government, and especially in the neighboring one of Bessarabia, is remarkably abundant, so much so that casks cannot be found in sufficient numbers for storing it, and a good dinner wine in many places—in Kishineff, Akerman, and other quarters—can be had for about nine pence a gallon. The best-root crops throughout the Governments of Podolia and Kieff, in which so much sugar is produced, are also very good.

TROUBLE BETWEEN MONTENEGRO AND ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—Yesterday there was a Council of Ministers. at which was dis-

TROUBLE BEFWEEN MONTENEGED AND ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—Yesterday there
was a Council of Ministers, at which was discussed, if I am correctly informed, the question
of Gussinje, a difficult mountainous region which
was ceded to Montenegro by the Treaty of Berlin. The inhabitants, numbering, it is said,
about 15,000 are Mussulman Albanians. They
have always maintained a kind of semi-independence, and as they have had little reason to complain of the nominal sovereignty of the Porte, ence, and as they have had little reason to complain of the nominal sovereignty of the Porte, they strongly object to be unceremoniously handed over to the rule of a Christian Prince. Due waruing has been given to all whom it may concern that any official Montenegrin or Ottoman endeavoring to enter their territory will be sent back or shot, and it may be presumed that this warning applies also to international commissions of delimitation. The commission which laid down the new frontier in the region of Scatari did not test the force of the threat, and consequently the frontier has not been accurately determined; but the Montenegrins now demand that the territory should be handed over to them. The Porte is naturally disinclined to employ severe measures against a population which demands merely to remain under its sovereignty, and there is not a sufficient number of troops in the vicinity to execute any decision that might be taken. The position is thus a very difficult one, and it is uncertain how the problem will be solved.

solved.

HOW THE PROBLEM WAS SOLVED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A correspondent of the Times at Vienna reports that intelligence has been received from Cettinje to the effect that large bodies of Albanians have taken up position at Gusinje, one of the places the Porte ceded to Mortenegro, to take possession.

from sight. A Pawnee Indian out on the warpath might have suspected "old hat" hidden
there, but no white man ever could. When his
work was done the poor orphan walked away
about half a block and sat down in front of a
house. The frosty air had just begun to make
his teeth click together when a mikman drove
up and rang his bell. After he had delivered
the milk he noticed the boy and asked:
"Bub, way are you sitting here in the cold?"
"I'm waiting to see the rais come out from
under that big pile of leaves there," replied the
boy.

Rats under the leaves! Well, I'll fetch "Rats under the leaves! Well, I'll fetch 'em ought might; quick!"
He seized the reins, gave the horse a sharp cut and headed him for the rats' nest. Thes wagon strack the heap, rose up, and next instant lay broadside on the pavement, while milk jumped in all directions. The driver scrambled up, eaught and quieted the horse, and then looked around for the orphan. No one was in sight. If he could have seen around a corner and down an alley he would have beheld a boy crawling through a hole in the fence, but he couldn't have caught him,—not by a jugfull.

STORIES FROM ZULULAND.

Bishop Colenso Appeals for the Reinstate

ment of Cetywayo.

New York Heraid.

Bishop Colenso still manfully upholds the cause of Cetywayo. In a letter written to En-gland he indignantly protests against the depo-sition of the Zulu King, "whose appearance and behavior," he says, "are totally at variance with the notions people had formed from the malignant misrepresentation of Sir Bartle Frere." He states that down to the very last both indunes and people were, almost to a man, loyal to their King, and that it is unwise for the English to ignore, as they are now doing, the existence of a sentiment which is as honorable to the Zulus as it is inconsistent with the theory to the Zulus as it is inconsistent with the theory that they have been living under an intolerably cruel and oppressive rule. The Bishop then asks whether the circumstances attending the King's surrender really show any want of loyalty on the part of his people. Some people think they do, and point to the fact that his hiding-place was betrayed to the English force. Upon this the Bishop makes the following remarks: "Yes, his hiding-place was betrayed after he had been hunted by forces of mountain men in all directions for two mouths, at the end of which the following process was employed by the great English General to secure his capture, for no doubt Lord Gifford acted under instructions. Five Zulus were taken prisoners and questioned severely as to the place where the King was hiding. They persisted in declaring that they did not know where he was, whereupon they were all flogged, with what right let Englishmen judge. They bore their flogging, and still refused to betray their King's hiding-place, and two of them managed to escape. Then the scheme was adopted which had been practiced once before in this war, of taking them blindfolded, each to a separate spot, when two gun-shots were fired, and each, of course, supposed that the other two were killed. And so the secret was obtained that they have been living under an intol

which had been practiced once before in this war, of taking them blindfolded, each to a separate spot, when two gun-shots were fired, and each, of course, supposed that the other two were killed. And so the secret was obtained from one or more of them."

Another incident calls for similar reprobation from the Bishoo, It appears that when Cetywayo was on his way to Port Dunford, at dinner he asked for more beet, but this was refused him. He was, however, supplied with a bint of rum, and, according to the Bishop's information, he was given this amount daily till he embarked. At Ulundi, when a white trader introduced spirits, the King interdicted their sale. The Bishop also expresses a hope that John Dunn's qualifications for chieftalushin will be well discussed in England, adding: "I think I may say that his appointment is utterly condemned by all right-minded men in Natal as a mockery of all principles of -morality, Christianity, and civilization." The Bishop remarks that the list of native rulers of Zululand includes very few of the more important civies, and he is of opinion that no due provision has been made for controlling the disorders that will inevitably break out among the Zulus, or for advancing their progress in civilization. His plan is to unite the whole country under one native ruler, and he sees in the present state of affairs every reason why Cetywayo should, after the lapse of a few mouths, he restored to that position, "of course with powers duly limited under a British Resident, who should be an English gentleman of character and ability." He says that "Cetywayo has one son, about 25 years old, named Dinisulu, who may have been killed among those who tried to escape when his father had been captured, but who, if living, will be an important factor in the future history of Zululand." The Bishop's letter, although registered, was opened in its passage through the English Post-Office.

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS. Cause of the Row Between the Lord Mayor

and an Alderman.

London Telegraph, Oct. 24.

At the Mansion House, before the Lord
Mayor, yesterday, T. T. Philpotts, No. 65 King
William street, was summoned for unlawfully

and willfully exposing to view certain indecent photographs.

Mr. Robinson said he had to apply on behalf of the defense for an adjournment of the case, as the defendant was away when the summons was served and had not yet had time to instruct counsel. Probably, however, after the explana-tion he had to offer, the Lord Mayor might be tion he had to offer, the Lord Mayor might be inclined to allow the sammons to be withtrawn upon the defendant paying the costs and consenting to the destruction of the photographs. The photographs were those of Zulus, and they were purchased by the defendant from the London Stereoscopic Company, Messrs. Thorpe & Watson, Messrs. Collis, and other firms, who it could not for a moment be imagined had any idea that they were indecent. The copy which was particularly

The Lord Mayor—You do not mean to say that they are not indecent?

Defendant—Yes, if they had been photo-graphs of English beople; but they were zulus, who do not appear in trousers and clothing as we do.

The Lord Mayor—Have you had any of the photographs entitled "A Newly-Married Couple" in your window!

Defendant—Yes.

Then you do not consider

in your window?

Defendant—Yes.

The Lord Mayor—Then you do not consider them [showing the defendant a copy] indecent?

Defendant—No, I do not.

The Lord Mayor—Well, I shall think you not so innocent as I thought you were.

Mr. Robinson thought that the photograph was entitled "An Engaged Coupie."

The Lord Mayor—The one I have is "A New-ly-Married Couple."

In reply to another appeal to allow a withdrawal of the summons, the Lord Mayor said:

"No, I cannot allow that. I must go further with the case. Who set the parties connected with the London Stereoscopic Company?"

Defendant—Well, my remarks apply to him equally to every one else. Although an Alderman of the City of London, it makes no difference. In my opinion.

Mr. Robinson—Without admitting the photographs to be indecent, I trust your Lordship will allow the summons to be withdrawn.

The Lord Mayor—I cannot, after the sumerous letter I have received, allow the matter to drop.

The summons was then adjourned.

frop.
The summons was then adjourned.

WASTE LAND IN IRELAND. A Vast Area Could Be Reclaimed\_Homes for a Million People Could Be Made.

Cork, Ireland, Oct. 37.—To the Editor of the London Times: However people may differ on other questions connected with Irish land, cool and impartial observers see that the occurrence of four bad harvasts in succession must be a of four bad harvests in succession must be a calamity for a country whose industry is mainly agricultural, and men practically acquainted with Irish affairs feel that if employment be not afforded to the laboring classes next winter severe destitution, if not actual famine, must prevail throughout extensive districts of the south and west. In these circumstances there seems to be a general disposition among thoughtful and moderate men of all parties to reconsider the proposals embodied in my Waste Lands (Ireland) bills of 1875 and 1878. I therefore venture to ask your attention to a brief sum-mary of the facts of the case and the historical and Parliamentary position of the question. The Registrar-General reports the total agri-

cultural screage of ireland (exclusive of rivers, lakes, and tideways) at 20,327,764 acres. Out of this total he reports 4,661,938 acres to be lying absolutely waste. Subdividing this vast area of waste, he estimates 1,704,429 acres as marsh and 2,102,378 acres as mountain. Of the mountain land 1,000,000 acres being more than 1,000 ain land 1,000,000 acres being more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea may be set down as irreclaimable, though in the Alps and Pyrepees we see much higher land reclaimed by peasant industry. Making this abatement from both totals, and making liberal deduction for land under roads, fences, and the smaller rivers, we arrive at the fact that about 3,000,000 acres (or one-sixth of our cultivable acreage) remain uncultivated,—half of this area being marsh and half mountain. The experience of every district where reclamations have been effected confirms Arthur Young's opinion that our mountain lands are "capable of most profitable reclamation," and Sir Humphry Davy's authoritative statement that our marshes cover "some of the richest alluvial soil in these Kingdoms." To this valt area of cultivable, but uncultivated, land we must add the tidal or elob lands, of which no statistical enumeration has been made, but which the best experts declare might be rendered as valuable as the fens of Lincolnshire for the Mere of Haarlem, which supports its 8,000 inhabitants, with their churches, factories, and achools, on a tract over which a few years ago ships sailed. We must also take into account the vast area of land adjacent to our waste lands, which, though not absolutely waste, are rendered nearly valueses by superabundant moisture. These are estimated by Prof. Baldwin—a cautious and competent observer—at 4,000,000 acres. It is the special merit of arterial drainage that it not only saves the land reclaimed but serves great areas around. The drainage of particular farms depends in most instances on the pre-existence of arterial drainage. If the State neglects the one, individuals cannot do the other.

Calmiy looking at this state of facts, it must

rial improvement in Ireland. So it has been always considered. We find traces of it in the Brehon laws and in the earliest annaists. The monks applied themselves to it, and Cork and Kildare owe their origin to monastic reclamations. In the intervals of the civil wars the same problems engaged minds so diverse as Spenser, Raleign, Stafford, Cromwell, and Petty, in the latter part of the eighteenth century the Irish Parliament constructed a system of useful causals. In 1810 the Imperial Parliament instituted the celebrated "Bog Commission," of which the late Sir Richard Griffith and the celebrated enrineer, Nimmo were the leading members. Their reports, known as the "Irish Bog Reports," are still valuable because the evils to which they called attention still exist. In 1826 another commission, of which Archibishop Whately was Chairman, made similar recommendations and met with similar neglect. In 1844 the Devon Commission made its exhaustive inquiry, and reported that "there was so concurrent as the desirableness of waste-land reclamation." In 1846 the eminent statistical writer, Mr. R. M. Martin, proposed that an Irish Board should be established with powers to purchase lands available for drainage, to effect arterial drainage, and to resell in small lots to occupiers, who would complete the work of reclamation, and, by means of gradual repayments, becomic peasant propletors. In the same year Lord John Russell made a similar proposal to Parliament, and asked for a million sterling to be so applied. The commencement of practical legislation on the subject was made by Sir Robert Peel's act of 1842 (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 8), smended by the Summary Proceedings act of 1846 (9 Vic., cap. 6). These measures were marked by the largeness of view and boideess of treatment which characterized that statesman. They enabled the Board of Works, as a department of the State, to undertake the great national work of arterial drainage of this legislation; landlords and tenants worked together; every county, almost every barony, made The state of the first of the control of the contro

shed, climate would be improved, and a new slement of healthy conservatism would be introduced into Irish social life by the formation of a class of peasant proorietors, whose interest in the soil and security in the enjoyment of the ruits of their labor would reader them industribus. Isw-respecting, and order-loving citizens—the bases of social order, civil freedom, and national prosperity. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HALL'S BALSAM.

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Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soethes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, and health of the right remedy.

## HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered. • Renry's Carbolic Salve cures the worse Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns. Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all crup-tions tions
Hemry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples
and blotches.
Henry's Carbolic Salve will cupe outs
and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.

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A GOOD PLAN. Combining and operating many orders in one vast sum has every advantage of capital, with skillful manage-ment. Large profits divided one rats on investments of \$25 to \$10,000. Circular, with full explanations how all can succeed in stock dealings, malled free. LAW-RENCE & CO., 35 Exchange place, New York. sannot do the other.

Calmiy looking at this state of facts, it must be obvious that the reclamation of waste land is one of the great practical problems of mateis one of t

\$1.200 returns in an array of the profits week-ly on stock options of \$10 to \$50. Address T. POTTESS WIGHT & CO., Bankers. 35 Wall-st., New York. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCK CAT-DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, )
OFFACE OF INDIAN APPAIRS,
OC. 24, 1879.

Senied proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stock Cathe, "sand directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C., will be received until it o'clock a. m. of Wednesday, the 3d day of December, 1878, for furnishing as the points hereinafter named the following number of 2-year-old American stock cattle, 4 ner centum of which must be buils, viz.; Yankton, Standing Rock, and Lower Brub, 1872, 1982

## APPLES.

Choice Winter Apples for sale at C. JEVNE'S 110 & 112 Madison-st.

Prices the Lowest, and delivered free of charge.

EXTRACT OF BEEF. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

BALLBOAD TIME-TABLE. AREIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st. (Sherman House) ass the depote.

10:30 a m 13:40 p m 10:33 a m 13:40 p m 10:33 a m 13:40 p m 21:50 p m 17:15 a m 19:15 p m 17:15 a m 19:15 p m 19:15 p m 19:15 p m 17:15 a m 19:15 p m 19:15 rpress 10:00

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUI, RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Casal-sts. Tickes Office, 65 South Clark-st, and at depot.

Hilyaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chiea, and Iova Express ... 5500 p m \* 7455 p m \* 8150 a m Libertyville Accommodation ... 5500 p m \* 7455 p m \* 8150 a m \*

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAHAROAD.

Denot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-stTicket Office, of Chark-st., southers corner of Res.

doubt, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

PITTRBURG, PT. WATNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Manison-sta. Ticket Offices, & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Loave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

PITTSBURA, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kohomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

Cincinnati, Indianapolia Louisville, Columbus & Kast Day
Express

Night Express

8:00 p m \$ 7:10 a m EANEAKEE LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake at and foot of Tw

CHICAGO & EASTERN HALTOGS BAHLSOAD.

"Danville Route.

"Danville Route.

States Offices. 77 Clarkes. 128 Overbornes. and DeBol. corner Clinten and Carrolless."

MEDICAL. DR. HENDERSON 171 Bast Madisor St., Chicago, Ill.,

DIO CUMPANT O EAINAGE
OF MEAT, "Is a unscens and a boen for
which radious should feel grainful."—Sas
"Medical Press," "Langet," "Builtish
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#### CRIMINAL NEWS.

Scientific Experts Still Bewildering the Hayden Jury.

A Day Given to Learned Explanations Concerning Blood-Corpuscies.

How a St. Louis Murderer Was Caught in His Own Trap,

And Got a Much Longer Sentence than He Bargained For.

An Illinois Farmer Killed in a Quarrel Over a Ditch.

HAYDEN.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Nov. 12.—Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, a scientific expert on blood corpus-cies, gave in the Hayden trial to-day a lecture of rare scientific interest. From his statements of rare scientific interest. From his statements it is evident that great progress has been made in this branch of scientific research. The distinguishing of blood corpuscles of different animals is by the measurement of the corpuscles by the use of a micrometer. To the naked eye the corpuscles are invisible, but the micrometer measures their size in thousandths of an inch. The corpuscies of the human blood range from one twenty-seven to one thirty-eight hundreth of an inch, and these are larger than in the emmon domestic animal, so that human blood-ains may readily be distinguished from those of the ox, dog, sheep, pig, etc., on the garment

Raving explained his processes of identifica-tion, Dr. Treadwell stated that there had been mitted to him for examination various gar-nts owned by Hayden, and knives owned by and his little son. Dr. Treadwell said that und no definit traces of blood on either the shirt or pantaloons which Hayden claims to on a shirt which Hayden says was at home were found positive traces. Hay-den's knife also had blood-stains. Yet only a few corpuscies were definable, the others hav-ing been changed by rusting of the blade. Traces found on a knife picked up near the redy, but the history of this knife is unknown, and it is not yet identified as ever havbeen owned or used by Hayden. Witness said that neither sex nor nationality of the huaffected the size of the blood.
This he had demonstrated by careful experiment.

ng series of photographic prints teresting series of photographic prints libited to the jury showing largely-mag-orpuscles of man, birds, and fish. cross-examination failed to shake the my of the witness in any essential par-

stimony of the witness in any essential parmilars.

The defense adopted a singular course to get
fore the jury the story that the nail-prints
om Hayden's brogan had been discerned on
any Stannard's cheek. Witness was asked
e question whether he had participated in
is investigation. The State objected, and the
ejection was sustained. The defense therereput other questions presenting the subance of the story, and although they were
coessively ruled out, the defense had gained
eir point by getting the story before the jury,
he reason of this procedure is that it is
mored that the State's experts will not be
let to give such strong evidence regardg these heel-prints as was promised
rock ago. If this is true the State may conclude
t to present the matter at all. Thereupon
e defense will point this story as a mere
sumption by the State, which it has been
reed to abandon, and Hayden gets the benefit
the impression this may make on the minds
the jury. Should the State abandon this
its, they lose one of the most important
atures of their case.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 12.-The law-and-order citi sees of this place were agreeably surprised by the announcement that Charles F. Kring, the murderer, had been sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, as it growe to be the general belief he would succeed in cheating justice. Nearly five years ago Kring, who is a highly-educated and unprepassing young Teuton, had a liason with Dors Broewser, the comely young wife of the druggist who employed him, and, because she one night declined to leave her home and run away with him, he shot her twice, causing her In his devilish rage he tried to force a pistol to her mouth for the third shot, but she prevented him. For such a terrible murder there was, of course, but one defense, and that was study the subject of insanity, and is probably to-day the best posted man in the State of Mis-souri on that subject, being well up on all authorities. He arranged his own case, even ing so far as to write out affidavits ntaining matter which was neces-ry to complete the chain of symp-ms in proof of his insanity, and buying the oaths of certain non-resident parties to such afidavits. On the first trial of the case, three of the witnesses against him with a chair, the balance of the trial. He was convicted and ced to be hanged, but the Supreme Court rsed the case on the seemingly silly ground his hands should have been free during trial. Twice since then juries have failed to the fourth time. After the jury had been for the fourth time. After the jury had been impaneled, however, he offered a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree, and, in view of the uncertainty of the case and the fact that the witnesses were nearly all tired of the case, the State accepted the plea. Judge Laughlin deferred sentence till after dinner, and Kring was apparantly at ease. When the afternoon session of court opened, Judge Laughlin called up Kring, and, without any preliminary snuffling or weeping, scentenced the scientific murderer to be supply to the court of the court for most linease surprise, and protested, explaining to the Court that he wouldn't have pleaded ruity at all if he had known he was going to get such a dose as that. He said his agreement with his attorneys was that he was going to get such a dose as that. He said his agreement with his attorneys was that he was not to receive more than ten years, and that the five years he had spent in jeil would be deducted. The Court ironically expressed a regret that it had been kept in ignorance of that bargain, but intimated that Mr. Kring was now booked for twenty-five years, and that was the end of it. Kring wanted to know if it wouldn't be possible to have the decree set aside and to reinstate his pies of insafity. Judge Laughlin assured him that that game wouldn't go, for, in pleading guilty, he had abandoned the insanity dodge. So this case, which has cost the State thousands of dollers, is at last ended, and, if Kring ever gets out, he will probably go hunting for those attorneys.

A FATAL FEUD.

CLINTON, Ia., Nov. 12.—At Kenney, Ill., seven miles southwest of Clinton, Ed and Bob Wills, two highly respected citizens and farmers of that vicinity, got into a quarrel with a man named Tom Cooley, whom they have quarreled with for two years about a ditch which passed through their farms. Before help could be rendered a fuss ensued, in which pistols were used freely by the Wills brothers, who discharged six shots, most of which took effect in Cooley's body, from which he will die. The bovs gave themselves up to-night to Sheriff Weedman, and were incarcerated. The people of Kenney are greatly excited, inasmuch as all the parties are highly connected. Their friends claim that they are not to blame, and allege that Cooley drew a revolver on them, and they fired in self-defense.

THE BILL YOUNG MATTER THE BILL YOUNG MATTER.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

KBOKUK, ia., Nov. 12.—Further search for the lynchers of Bill Young, in Clark County, o., has been abandoned for the present. The scriff of Scotland County, who has been make the search, says Frank Lane cannot be capited is Clark County without a force of 300 en. The preliminary examination of Cross of Brown, the only ones arrested so far, will communical at Memphis, Mo., to morrow,

J. Cameron, one of the mob, went to that place and surrendered himself to-day, and will be used as a witness for the prosecution.

IN TROUBLE. Milwauker, Nov. 12.—Joseph C. Bridgman, who for years had charge of the Indian Agency at Green Bay, has got into serious trouble with the Government. Yesterday, in the United States District Court, District-Attorney Hazelton filed an indictment against him, in accordance with the finding of the Grand Jury, charing the embezzlement of Government money, while Indian Agent, to the amount of about \$3,000. Bridgman pleaded not guilty, and furnished bail in the sum of \$4,000. A civil suit has also been commenced against Bridgman to recover \$9,000 on his bonds as Indian Agent. The sureties reside in Massachusetts.

ILLEGAL VOTING. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—George W. Segur member of the City Council from the Third Ward, was to-day arrested on a charge of illegal voting in the recent State election. It is claimed he removed to the Fourth Ward, but Segur says his residence in the latter ward is only temporary, while his family are absent from the city. The case was set for hearing Monday next, and the defendant released on bail. Sexur was formerly a resident of Chicago, and clerk of one of the leading hotels there.

AN ABSTRACT MAN. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Charles H. Voorhis, member of Congress from the Fifth Dis trict of New Jersey, was arrested yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of abstracting from the First National Bank of Hackensack, of which he was President, collaterals deposited to secure a private loan. The affidavits were made by Cashier Bower and Vice-President DeGroot, as Voorhis was taken before a United States Commissioner. His bail is not fixed. Voorhis is at his residence under

AMBROSE. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.-Judge Swing to lay overruled the demurrer of Ambrose, United States Clerk, to the application of J. H. Woodard to be allowed to assist Special Agent New comb in the examination of the papers. The Judge said it was not the intent of the statute that all papers of United States Courts should be open at all times to inspection, else the law would not have been passed specifying certain records which should be open at all times for inspection. Ambrose has filed an answer deny-ing that he refused anything Woodard was enti-

RICAMOND, Ind., Nov. 12.—Maggie, the adopted daughter of Dr. Thompson, of Union City, was arrested yesterday for stealing \$57 from the safe of ex-Sheriff Stinger, of Delaware County, where she has been visiting par ties. All are wealthy, and the affair creates a great sensation. Dr. Thompson took Maggie from a New York orphan asylum sixteen years ago, and raised her with every advantage of wealth and education.

BREWSTER'S CASE.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITT, Mo., Nov. 12.—Lucy Smith, ias Fanny Brewster, the courtesan shot by Benjamin Brewster, of Chicago, in this city on Tuesday, is yet alive, and some hope is enter-tained that she will recover. Brewster is in jail, and, protests that the shooting was accidental, although he went to the house for the purpose of frightening the girl.

HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 12.—After an examina tion extending over two weeks, W. T. Lawrence owner of the grand stand which fell Oct. 2 at the county fair, killing sixteen persons, was to-day held in \$3,000 ball for appearance at the Circuit Court to answer an indictment for man-

INHUMAN TREATMENT. ERIE, Pa., Nov. 12.-Mr. and Mrs. Brown were arrested here this evening, and bound over in \$2.000. for inhuman conduct to an adopted girl, 11 years of age. She is one mass of ulcers and bruises, and will probably die.

MURDER CONFESSED. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Buell, who i to be hanged on Friday for the murder of Cath-arine Richards, has confessed his crime.

### THE DOMINION.

Strange Developments Relative to the In-solvent Mechanics' Bank—Queen's Counsel -Gold-Discoveries-Quebec and Confederation-Immoral Publications-The Deal

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTEBAL, Nov. 12 .- Some strange developnents are coming out in regard to the affairs of the insolvent Mechanics' Bank. It appears that the unpaid portion of the preferential stock at the time of failure, which was represented by the Directors as an asset for creditors, had startling fact has come to light which no one seems to be able to account for. It is the truction of the last leaf of the transfer book, upon which many transfers had been made, notably one by Mr. Bridges, the President, to qualify a shareholder to be Director. The matter will shortly come up in the Insolvent Court.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. OTTAWA, Nov. 12.-It is understood that, as a OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—It is understood that, as a number of eminent members of the Bar, appointed Queen's Counsel by the Provincial Government, will be deprived of their silk is the result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Leuoir vs. Ritchie, Sil John Macdonald will confirm them in their legal ranks by Dominion appointment. The only exceptions to this course will be in the case of gentlemen who have been previously offered, and have refused, the silk at the hands of the Dominion Government.

the silk at the hands of the Dominion Government.

A gentleman who has receptly been in the Rainy River district of Western Ontario, says that gold in considerable quantities has been discovered there, and that a number of claims for mining purposes are being taken up. As the jurisdiction over the district is in coubt, owing to the Dominion Government not having confirmed the boundary award of Ontario, the miners are taking out patents from both the Provincial and Dominion Governments, in order to be on the safe side. It is stated that several applications for timber licenses are in a similar position.

\*\*Mostreal\*\*, Nov. 12.—Sydney Bellingham, who some years ago figured prominently in Quebec politics, writes from London, Eng., a letter in which he holds that the Province of Quebec has been swallowed up in the Confederation. He asserts that the Letellier question cannot cease, and advised the mass of electors to hoist the flag of Lower Canada and throw down the gage of battle. Unless she does this, her autonomy must vanish; and impotence and atrooby will be her fate, unless she bursts the chain that links her to the Confederation.

W. H. C. Kerr. one of the leading lawyers of

she bursts the chain that links her to the Confederation.

W. H. C. Kerr, one of the leading lawyers of the Province, writes to the Gazette, denouncing both parties of the Province for having granted the title of Q. C. to political followers as a reward for services rendered at the hustings, rather than for legal qualifications.

A good deal of smusement is created by the controversy between the Hon. Peter Mitchell and the Gazette. The latter calls the honorable gentleman "a lobbyist, engaged in the interest of the St. Paul & Pacific combination."

One line-of steamers from this port to Liverpool has conveyed 5,485 cattle, 23,312 sheep, 99 hogs, 180 horses, and 74 mules across the Atlantic this season. The loss on the ocean did not exceed a dozen, all told, out of the whole number.

not exceed a dozen, all told, out of the whole number.

The Postmaster-General is being lauded by the press for having taken steps to prevent the circulation by mail of immoral publications, the printing of which is prohibited in Canada, but which have been hitherto brought in from the United States. Upon representations made by the Dominion Government at Washington, the United States Postmaster-General has issued an order that all such publications addressed to Canada shall be unmailable. Those who have hitherto been able to gratify a salacious and prurient taste by the sid of such publication will now be confined to more wholesome literature.

The next step will probably be the prohibition of the exposure of these publications for sale by newsdealers, and the prevention of their importation by express, which is the resort to which the disseminators of these foul sheets will probably betake themselves to evade the design of the authorities.

Quebrac, Nov. 12.—The last few days have witnessed quite a brisk stir in the deal trade here, and the offices of those engaged in the

business show signs of returning activity. Merchants are in splendid spirits, and anticipate good business ahead. The demand now existing is believed to be genuine, and not due to any speculative spirit either in the States or England. It comes from the South and from the Britain; and it is said that nearly all the deals now in the Province are probably sold, and at a fair advance on last season's prices. Unless overproduction should be persisted in this winter, another advance in price, with a fair demand, may be looked for next soring. England is taking 'principally three-loch and other inferior deals. Most of the Quebec mills have all the logs on hand which they require.

\*\*Toronto, Nov. 12.—A suit of some importance was tried on Saturday, in Chancery sittings, before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot. One Cannon, a commission-merchant, was expelled from the Corn Exchange, and he brought an action to compel the Corn-Exchange Association to reinstate him. Messrs. Weatherstone & Co., of this city, purchased from the plaintiff certain corn stored with Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, which they refused to give up until the freight was paid. Weatherstone & Co. paid the charges, obtained the corn, and then sued Gooderham & Worts to recover the amount paid, but failed, and was mulcted in \$307 costs. They then requested Cannon to pay the Ireight and costs, or submit the whole affair to arbitration, according to the by-laws of the Association. Cannon refused, and was then expelled from membership.

\*\*Breedi Dispatch to The Tribura.\*\*

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Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HALIPAX, Nov. 12.—Large numbers of miners are arriving here from Newfoundland, en route for the Northwest Territories. It is expected that considerable numbers will leave this fall, on account of the mines shutting down.

#### CASUALTIES. IDENTIFIED.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 12.—The man who was so frightfully cut up at the Union Depot, last night, by a train from Kansas City, proved today to be Jas. Gordon, a man who a tew years ago was one of the leading and best-known Republicans in Southern Illinois. His home was in Pinckneyville, Perry County, this State. He was one of the thirteen men who eight years ago captured Sam Hildebrand, the greatest outlaw and desperado that was ever produced. Hildebrand, being a fugitive from scores of Hildebrand, being a fugitive from scores of posses who were trying to earn a sig reward by blowing his head off, wandered into Pinckneyville, and was identified by a man who knew him in Missouri. He got in a drunken row, and a Constable and two citizens seized him. He drew a hunting-knife and stabbed two, and the third, Mr. Gordon, knocked him down with a revolver, after which one or two shots were fired into him by one of the wounded men. Gordon was very much dissipated of late. He came here yesterday in charge of some prisoners who were en route to the Illinois Penitentiary, and, after starting them on up the road, got drunk, wandered into the depot yards, and was killed.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE WRECKED. QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 12.-About 12 o'clock last

night a violent wind-storm wrecked three spans of the Wabash Railroad bridge over the Illinois River, at Meredosa. Fortunately all the night trains bound for this city had crossed the bridge before it fell. The wreck was repaired to-day, so that the Wabash trains left this city this evening on usual time.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Early this norning a heavily-laden westward-bound freight-train ran into another freight-train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, above Princetor Junction, wrecking two cars and disabling the locomotive. The figman and fireman were probably fatally injured. Traffic was suspended

BAILROAD WRECKS New York, Nov. 12 .- A Newark (N. J.) dis-"Five wrecks are reported on the Pennsylvania Raffroad last night. No trains have arrived since thirty-eight minutes past in o'clock last night from south of Trenton.

NO LOOKOUT. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.-At the investigation to-day of the cause of the collision between the steamer Champion and ship Octavia, it was ascertained there was no lookout on the Champion. It is customary to take the man off the lookout for other work.

## A NOTED CASE.

New Trial Ordered for a Celebrated New York Case-The Fraudulent Bonds of the Rrie and New York Central-A New Trial Ordered for Roberts and Gleason. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Nov. 12 .- The Court of Appeals as ordered a new trial in the famous cause of the New York Guaranty & Indemnity Company against Andrew Roberts, Valentine Gleason, and others. In 1873 a great sensation was created by the throwing upon the New York market of nearly \$1,000,000 worth of railroad onds. Erie and New York Central. A large number of arrests were made. Ten persons were sent to Sing Sing, and, on civil suits brought by the Indemnity Company, which was brought by the Indemnity Company, which was among the victims, Roberts and Gleason, as principals, were adjudged to pay twenty odd thousand dollars. These suits were carried mainly by the testimony of the notorious Spence Pettis and his wife. Roberts and Gleason have been confined in Ludlow Street Jail since June, 1875, in default of paying the judgment. Pettis' wife, who died a year ago, confessed to a lawyer that she had committed perjury to aid her husband, he being promised release from the Massachusetts State Prison if he would testify against Roberts and Gleason. Pettis afterward, confronted with his wife's confession, alleged the same thing, and denied the truth of what he swore against the imprisoned men. Here are the statements of counsel for the prisoners, who will now secure a new trial, and endeavor to prove, by a mass of interesting testimony, that Roberts and Gleason are victims of conspiracy and have been wrongfully held for years in prison.

#### CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

The Water in the Monongahela and Other Rivers Rising-Prospect that Cincinnati Louisville, and Other Southern Point Will Soon Get Coal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.-Coal men are pretty good spirits to-night over the prospect of rise in the rivers sufficient to allow of the shipment of at least some of the 20,000,000 bushel of "black diamonds" now ready for market. The Monongahela is swelling a little, with about thirty-five inches in the channel; but shipments. even in flats, cannot be made on less than four feet, which stage the river is expected to reach by Saturday, when about 500,000 bushels will be sent forward. Barges and boats cannot venture out on less than eight or nine feet. Should this stage be reached, all the coal now ready will be shipped, but it will take very heavy rains to bring the rivers up to this hight. Operators say they are making every effort to get coal out so as to relieve the distress at Chrimati, Louisville, and other places, and, to accomplish this, they will start their boats out on the least possible water that will float them. What appeared to be a very heavy rainstorm passed up the Monongabela this evening. A slight shower fell here during the afternoon. Altogether the prospect for navigable rivers in a few days is quite encouraging. even in flats, cannot be made on less than four

COLORADO CATTLE MEN. Recial Disputch to The Tribune.
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—A large delegation o the Cattle-Growers' Association of Southern Colorado reached this city Tuesday night, over the Santa Fe Road, and have been the guests to-day of the Kansas City Stock-Yard Com to-day of the Kansas City Stock-Yard Company. They left this evening for Chicago vas the Chicago & Alton Road, accompanied by quite a delegation from Kansas City. Most of the visitors are from Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and comprise the richest cattle-growers in the country. The personnel of the party is as foltows: John McKaskile, James Pece, Anishaps; Jasp Beatey, A. C. Cronk, D. B. Berry, Rocky Ford, R. N. Stevenson, Col. Fitch, B. C. Gailup, L. J. Thomas, George Gilbert, R. W. Hatten, Pueblo; M. F. Steele, Warren Carpenter, Chico; F. G. Bloom, Henry Starkes, Lou Horn, W. A. Burnett, W. T. Burns, John Weaver, M. Lenard, T. E. Owens, all of Colorado; J. W. Lacey, L. R. Baca, H. Gray, New Mexico; Lon Cramer, S. Tuttle, B. F. Karrick, C. Beasom, Panhandle, of Texas; W. Dickey, Mr. Rudoloh, San Luis Valley; C. S. Holly, Mr. Hookins, J. Hardesty, W. A. Towera, Granada; W. H. Goucher, Bart Kneeland, E. K. Stimson, Big Sandy; Joseph Edmundson, William Owens, Greenhors.

#### GOLD-WORKS.

An Establishment About to Go into Operation in Buffalo,

For the Treatment of Refractory Ores by a New Process,

Which Is Asserted to Be a Complete Success in Its Operations.

Immense Importance of the Invention if It Prove to Be What Is Claimed.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—Last winter a widespread interest was created by the establishment of what was denominated a gold-refinery at Tonavanda. The business was carried on in an un pretentious building on the outskirts of the vil-lage, and, although always in their way affable when applied to for information, the proprietors kept their own counsel so diligently that an impenetrable mystery was preserved, though some of the most artistic interviewers of the country tried their hand. They were allowed to visit every part of the building, and have their fill of inspecting the apparatus, the raw material, and the results. That gold and others of the precious metals, as well as numerous valuable minerals, were obtained, was evident; but how, nd from what, were

UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS. The stuff brought to the refinery looked like ommon earth, or rock, in which no trace of gold was apparent to the investigating eyes. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Tonawanda people salked of gold mines discovered under their native mud, and other people wondered if the Philosopher's Stone had really been found; but calmly the modern alchemists kept about their own business, and the world was little the wiser for the many columns the newspapers all over devoted to the mystery.

The firm seemed to thrive, indeed, to flour-

sh. Last week it became rumored that they had secured the old File-Works,-a large brick building on Niagara street, and were about to open a refining establishment in this city.

PROVED TO BE THE CASE. The secret is out, and there is nothing super natural or amazing about it, although the matter is yet hardly a bit the less interesting. The long and short of it is that Mr. T. J. Hall, who has had great experience in mining and metallurgy, has discovered and perfected means for extracting the precious metals from what are known as re fractory ores,-that is, ores which, while they may be very rich, are so constituted that, with the means hitherto known, it has been impossi ble to separate the metals from them in paying quantities. How completely Mr. Hall appears to have succeeded in his remarkable inventions and their application will be made apparent.

MR. HALL was found busy with the work in the new building. He is a middle-aged man, with a wonder fully-interesting countenance. Long, dark whiskers, and rather long hair, with a generally unconstrained air, give him more the appearance of a country-squire than a delver in the dark and almost fathomless mysteries of anand almost fathomless mysteries of analytical chemistry. In his manner of conversing, one is immediately reminded of Sandy, the big-hearted hero of Joaquin Miller's "Danites." He is unusually outspoken, but, when his story is told, no amount of quizzing will obtain a resumption of the tale. A whole lifetime spent in the mining regions of the West, the South, North, and East, and six long

A representative of THE TRIBUNE vesterday

paid the new works a visit.

West, the South, North, and East, and six long years in the intricacles of a metallurgical laboratory, together with a fortune of \$150,000, represent his devotion to the almost simple process of which he has been the discoverer. His earliest connection with gold and silver refining showed to him, he says, that the wealth of the country lay not in those ores that could be easily smelted, but in the immense quanti-

REFRACTORY ORES that defied all the arts of the alchemist, and the heat of the most powerful blast-furnaces. Al-ready millions of dollars had been spent in the ready millions of dollars had been spent in the fruitless endeavor to discover something that would reduce these to vulnerable rocks, and millions more were to be thrown to the winds before the lucky man was to find this method. Mr. Hall worked along, studying the experiments of each essayist, until he hit upon what he is confidence in his discovery is based on the best of all grounds: that no ore yet has been produced, which has the least auriferous signs, that has baked him. Having perfected his plans, he went quietly to work at Tonawanda, in an out-of-the-way place, where he thought ne would be comparatively free from the scrutiny of the too inquisitive public.

free from the scrutiny of the too inquisitive public.
Having thoroughly satisfied himself as to the excellence of his process, and finding that his Topawanda accommodations were too limited for the increase in his business, he decided to move. He spent the summer in looking for an available place in this city, Rochester, Erie, and other cities, and finally settled on the old File-Works,

But these were greatly run down, and were filled with furnaces, trip-hammers, and other accourtements which were of no use to him. He at once began the work of revolutionizing the buildings, and for the past few days has been hard at work on the interior. His selection of Buffalo as the field of his enterprise is attributable to the fact that it is centrally located as regards the gold and silver operators in Canada, the Carolinas, Georgia, and the West. He expects to expend some \$50,000 in the fitting-up of the works.

The front building is two stories high; while at the back are two wings, running uearly the whole length of the lot, with a wide court between them. In the rear part of the south wing will be erected AT 1449 NIAGARA STREET.

answering nearly to the description of the common blast-furnace. In this the ore is refined by Mr. Hall's process, which he terms the distillation process. The furnace is built like all blast-furnaces, with a pipe running nearly horizontal to a perpendicular brick stack. Into the oipe, near its connection with the furnace, a jet of steam is allowed to enter. The ore, after being distilled, or, as more familiarly termed, burnt out, passes through with the steam into the brick stack, near the intersection of which it comes in contact with a stream of cold water, which condenses the steam, and washes the metal down into a large receiving vessel filled with water. This deposit is known as per-sulphuret of gold and silver. The heat of this furnace is gained in an entirely new manner.

The ore is heated in the furnace until the siag—that is, the sediment—shows no gold by an assay. After the metal reaches the receiving vessel in the shape of a per-sulphuret, it is melted down with lead,

AND CUPPLILED. A TEN-TON ASSAY-PURNACE,

The cupels in which this last process is performed are made of bones, which are burnt, then ground as fine as flour, after which they are molded into small vessels. The leaded bullion is then rus into these cupels, and then set in small furnaces, known as muffed furnaces. In these the heat is brought to about 4,000 degrees; the lead is caydized, and the gold and silver are left in a pure state in the cupels.

The metal has now reserved a combination of silver are left in a pure state in the cupels.

The metal has now reached a combination of gold and silver; and the next work is to separate these. The cupels are taken into the wetroom, when the two are disunited by various acids,—their use depending upon the nature of the compound. After the two are parted, they are separately put through another scidic test; after which they are meited into ingots. All of these different stages of the process have different rooms, which will occupy the whole of the two wings.

This refining of the metal represents

This refining of the metal represents

BUT ONE PART

of the business of the works, as the ore, before it is in readiness for the furnace, must be tested to find whether it really contains gold and silver. Besides, the slag before referred to must be assayed to assertain if all of the precous metal has been extracted. If not, it must return to the furnace. These operations require a laboratory which must contain almost innumerable implements, sends, etc. It is the purpose of Mr. Hall to fit up one of the finest laboratories in the country, and his time will nearly all be spent in it.

The ore which is to be the comes from the gold and silver regions of the West, Canada, and South. Mines which, although very rich, have hitherto been practically useless on account of the refractory character of their area. will

and be vigorously operated.

AS AN MAMPLE

of the success of Mr. Hali's process, I give the following: A wealthy banker in Erie. Pa., purchased a mine in the West for \$100,000. He erected costly smelting-works at Erie, intending to bring the ore to that city and have the smelting all done there. He employed the best chemists in the country to assay the ore, but to no purpose. A whole year was consumed in vain endeavor to separate the gold from its base companions. It was then abandoned, and, two years later, Mr. Hall beard of this failure. He gained possession of the ore, took it to Tonawanda, put it through his furnace, and it realized \$1,000 worth of gold per ton. Mr. Hall has many more incidents of this kind which he stands ready to verify. This coming spring he will erect a 100-ton furnace, and intends to keep 125 men and women employed.

#### THE RAILROADS.

COL. TOM SCOTT. Col. Thomas A. Scott, the Pennsylvania Rail-oad king, arrived here on a special train by the Chicago & Alton yesterday morning. He is accompanied by a large staff. The gentlemen sposing the party are as follows: Thomas Scott, President, and G. B. Roberts, First Vice-President, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President and General Mauger Pennsylvania Company; William Thaw, ond Vice-President, and T. D. Measler. Third Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad D. W. Caldwell, General Manager Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; S. M. Felton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; J. F. Brooks, General Solicitor Pennsylvania Company; and Alexander Biddle, D. B. Cummings, W. L. Elkins, S. M. Felton, A. M. Fox, J. P. Wetill, H. D. Weish, and N. P. Shoraridge. The In D. Weish, and N. P. Shortridge. The following gentlemen are siso with the party: James P. Scott, son of President Scott; A. L. Dennis, President United Railroads of New Jersey; S. S. Dennis, Lewis A. Biddle, William Thaw, Jr., George W. Allen, George Driggs, L. A. Dennis, D. S. Gray, and W. C. Sutheriand; also John Harding and C. Simms, Secretaries to Col. Scott.

Harding and C. Simms, Secretaries to Col. Scott.

Col. Scott and party are on their regular annual excursion tour over the roads in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is interested.

The party are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They took a good rest during the forencon, and in the afternoon they witnessed the procession from the windows of the hotel. In the evening Col. Scott and most of his staff went to the Grant reception at Haverly's Theatre. The reports that Col. Scott is a physical wreck are contradicted by his appearance. He looks better and more robust than he did when he was here about two years ago. All that ails him now is a little stiffness in his left leg, which causes him to limp slightly. Otherwise he claims to be in better health than he has been in for many years, and perfectly able to he claims to be in better health than he has been in for many years, and perfectly able to attend to the duties of his position with as much vim as ever. As Col. Scott has been numped dry by the reporters of the various cities through which he has passed, The Tribung reporter refrained from subjecting him to another interview. The following interview from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat shows that Col. Scott still likes to ride his old hobby, the Texas Pacific Railroad, on which he still taiks to reporters with great freedom, but on all other subjects he is rather cautious and evasive:

"How about the Southern Pacific."

reporters with great freedom, but on all other subjects be is rather cautious and evasive:

"How about the Southern Pacific?"

"We call it the Texas Pacific. That road is developing rapidly, and is already producing a trade beyond the expectations of its friends. Last month its numbers was the largest in its history, showing its ability to take care of all its obligations and to provide for its immediate extension to the West. I expect when I gat home to complete a contract for the extension of 750 miles west of Fort Worth, to be finished in two years, connecting it, at the western boundary of New Mexico, with the Southern Pacific. This connection will form another through line from St. Louis to San Francisco. Our line will develop an immense agricultural as well as mineral field. The line, the Texas Pacific, will be from Fort Worth to El Passo, and from there to the western boundary of New Mexico, and close to the boundary of old Mexico, and tapping all the larger States of old Mexico, which will be greatly benefited by the line. The mineral resources of old Mexico are vast and well known, and they will be rapidly developed when the road is completed."

"How long will it be before the road is completed through, so that a passenger can run from St. Louis to California by the Texas and Southern Pacific."

"She proposition of the parties is to have it

"About 100 miles. The great advantage will be that the territory traversed has a temperate climate, lower summits than the other road, and it is entirely free from snow, so that the road will be open all the year round. Texarkana will be the eastern terminus of the main road. At that point we connect with the Iron Mountain Road, and at Denison a connection will be made with the Missouri, Kanasa & Texas. Thus a through direct connection will be made with St. Louis by two lines."

connection will be made with St. Louis by two lines."

"At what do you estimate the cost?"

"On our part of the road, the Texas Pacific, the cost will average about \$30,000 a mile. The whole South will be largely benefited by the new road, and New Orleans and Memphis will particularly receive an impetus of trade by the completion of the Southern through line to California."

Incidently the question of the Canadian Pacific Road, now being built by the Dominion Government on a new loan raised in England, was touched upon. Mr. Scott said he had no doubt that road would be pushed through with success.

"Any changes in the management of your reads?" asked the reporter.

"None at all," Mr. Scott replied. "There was an idea put acroad that Gen. Grant two layers as mere rumor, set affoat by the active competitors of Gen. Grant for the nomination for President of the United States, in order that he might be got out of the way. Of course, Gen. Grant has never thought about any such thing, nor is it anything more than a mere rumor, without any foundation in fact."

"However rates?"

"How are rates?"
"How are rates?"
"They are improving on produce. They are still very low, but the prospects are that our railroads will soon get fair remuneration, and that they are going and o well."
One of the reporters made the sare inquiry whether Mr. Scott was in favor of the Governmen running railroads.
Mr. Scott replied, "I don't want to discuss that question here; I am not in the Government at all. Nor shall I apply for a grant for the Texas Pacific Railroad."

B. & O. GRAIN FACILITIES. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Raifway, attended the meeting of the Board of Di-rectors at Camden Station yesterday. The sub-ject of the recent grain blockade was discussed. ject of the recent grain blockade was discussed. President Garrett announced that on the 9th orders had been issued to Western points to receive grain, the blockade having been overcome, and it is expected that no repetition will occur. President Garrett suggested, in view of the difference between spot grain and grain for future delivery, that a system might be adopted which would economize the charges for those who wished to hold grain for one month or longer. In this connection he suggested a plan, which will probably be carried out, of conveying cars on barges to warehouses on Fell's Point, where cheap storage for 2,000,000 bushels could be obtained.

The Grand Trunk Hallway Company intends to change the name of its new line from Port Huron to Chicago from "Northwestern Divis ion Grand Trunk Railway Company" to "Chi-cago & Grand Trunk Railway Company."

It is reported that Mr. J. H. Page, for some years past General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, has been appointed Assistant General assenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail-road Company has taken formal possession of the Fayette Division of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad. The Fayette trains which heretofore left from the Michigan Coutral depot at Detroit will hegiafter leave from the Lake Shore depot, on Brush street. Capt. Alexander Mackay, Secretary of the east-bound freight pool from Chicago, and Assistant General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has just secured another appointment, that of aide-de-camp on Gen. Joseph Stockton's staff. He was engaged yesterday afterneon in securing a uniform and a horse.

The Eric Road is about to equip its caboose cars with speed indicators. Several Western roads have already tried this contrivance, and found that it was of no practical value. Conductors and brakemen circumvent the tell-tale machine by detaching the apparatus when they please and make up short time by simply manipulating the affair by hand.

The employes of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad have established a Railway-Men's Free Library, situated at the east end of the west side of the Galena Division depot, corner of Kinzie and Causi streets. Rooms have been handsomely fitted up in the above-mentioned building, and the bookcases already contain a number of good books contributed by friends of the enterprise. Copies of all the principal city dailles, New York weeklies, and of all the railway publications will also be found there.

The library is established for the free use of all railway-men who wish to avail themselves of its benefits. Contributions of money and books will be thankfully received. Mr. Francis W. Little, of the Chicago & Northwestern, is Chairman of the Library Committee, to whom communications may be addressed.

The employes of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad think that, in view of the prosperous business that the railroads are now doing, they should also have some benefit of the boom, and are now getting up a petition asking that an increase of 10 per cent be given them on their present wages. The men claim that the Company promised as increase of 10 per cent as soon as the business of the road would justify it, and they think that the road is now in a condition to carry out that promise.

#### POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK SPLIT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The difficult task of rying to reconcile Kelly and Tilden does not, it appears, seem altogether hopeless to some of the Democratic leaders of the Tilden wing. They are already at work, and undou the job will be one of the biggest of Tilden's life. The party must be solidified for next year, of course, and the fidelity of the Tammany Democrats to Kelly, displayed during and since the election, has had the effect of thus early initiating a movement toward this end. Although there has been plain speaking in Tammany Hall since the defeat of the local candidates, there has been no resignation, and it is said to be the best evidence that none of any account is probable. The Tilden leaders are fearful that the same influences which brought strength to Kelly this year will be arrayed on his side next year. As the split now stands, Tilden and his followers have possession of the party machinery in the State, having excluded the Tammany Democrats from the State Committee. Unless a reconciliation is effected, this will prevent Tammany from having any representation on the delegation sent from this State to the Democratic National Convention. The helly organization, however, declare will send a delegation of their own, and, if excluded, and Tilden or some tool of his nominated for the Presidency, Kelly will refuse to support him. Even if he does not openly re-

fuse, it will be a lukewarm support that will

make it next to impossible for the Democrats to carry this State. It Kelly should defeat Til-den's wishes in the National Convention, then

HIS USUAL STEALTHY COURSE,

it is expected that Mr. Tilden would pursue

and fully defeat the Democracy State. These considerations make it im-perative the reconcidation should be effected, and Horatio Seymour, Senator Kernan, and other party leaders have spoken in favor of it. Correspondence has been opened, and it is probable a meeting will be called at an early day, although Tilden leaders, such as William A. Fowler, and Thomas Kinsella, of Brooklyn, claim that nothing can come from it. They state that both the Tammanv and Irving Hall organ-izations must be broken up, and a new organization effected. The plan proposed is to have no central organization, but simply Assembly District associations, and that power shall be located in these organizations, with a county committee, which shall be small and possess merely advisory powers. The Irving Hall organization is about as unpepular with the State Committee as Tammany. The Tilden plan is said to be to organize, as mentioned above, and, from these new organizations, call for a certain number of delegates to meet and elect members of the State Committee to fill existing vacancies, their being no members from this county now. As Irving Hall and Tammany are each equipped with share of the city patronage, they do not take kindly to a third organization, and, although

REPORTS ARE BRING MADE FOR UNION in this way, it is doubtful if any immediate effect will come. Tammany is preparing an address to the Democracy of the Nation which will be issued as soon as the returns are all counted, to justify the course of Kelly and declare war on Tilden in the National Convention.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. Chairman Thomas B. Keogh, of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, said to-day he did not seek nor desire the position of Secretary to the National Republican Committee, as reported. The Hon. R. C. McCormick is in town. His friends are confident he will retain his position, not as yet resigned, as Secretary of the National Republican Committee.

THE PRESIDENCY. NEW YORK, Nov. 12 .- The Tribune says: Ex-Congressman Scott Lord was absent in Europe during most of the late election contest. and on his return spent a few Jays preceding election-day at Washington. In conversation with a Tribune reporter a day or two ago, he gave some statements with regard to the purpose of certain conservative Democrats, himself among the number, to put forward Don Carlos Buell, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the Pres-

idency.

"'Do you think he could defeat Gen. Grant?'

"'I think he could; in addition to fhat it can be said Gen. Grant was the best executive officer of the war. He led 200,000 men who greatly admired him. As Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, he saved Grant at Shiloh, of which the fair-minded General seemed conscious when he recently spoke of him in Europe as one of the ablest Generals of the War. He is a lifelong Democrat. Bueil resides in Kentucky, and has conducted the honest labor of mining for fifteen years.'" has conducted fifteen years."

THE ILLINOIS GOVERNORSHIP. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning had a half hour's talk with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Gen. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island. Gen. Hawley is in the city to attend the army corps reunions and also to do honor to his great leader. His name, however, having been frequently and earnestly connected with the Governorship of this State, THE TRIBUNE reporter, felt free to ask him the

plain, blunt question, "Are you, Gen. Hawley, a candidate for Governor?"

To this Gen. Hawley replied, "For some time I have been solicited, both in person and by letter, by many friends to become a candidate for that position. I have appreciated their kind interest in my behalf, and have said to

for that position. I have appreciated their kind interest in my behalf, and have said to more than one that the Governorship of the grest State of Illinois is an office not to be rejected if it should be offered. It is an honorable position, and one that should almost estisfy the ambition of any citizen. I have not said I was an aspirant, nor have I declined what has not yet been offered me."

"You wish it understood, then, that you are in the hands of your friends in this matter?"

"Well, hardly that. And yet one is always more or less governed by the partialities of his friends. It is a long time yet until the actual campaign will begin, and in the meantime my official duties at Washington will prevent, even if so inclined, any personal effort upon my part toward securing a nomination for Governor. At this moment, in view of my official duties, and that there are so many gallant Republicans who are known to be ambitious in that direction, it would hardly be doing justice either to them or to myself to let The Tribuna announce that I was seeking the nomination."

And with that the reporter left the General in company with the Hoo. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, satisfied that Gen. Hawley will be governed entirely by the wishes of his friends. Later in the day the reporter met ex-Senator E. C. Moderwell, of Geneseo, an enthusiastic hiswley man, and who declared that his Congressional district was solid for Gen. Hawley for Governor.

RIDGWAY WANTS IT.

At the Grand Pacific the reporter found another Gubernatorial aspirant, one who is in his own as well as his friends' hands,—ox-State Treasurer Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawnee-town. To the usual question Mr. Ridgway replied:

sym. To the usual question Mr. Ridgway replace:

"I think it is about time that I'llinois had a practical business man for Governor, one who will look after her immease material resources. Without speaking one word in disparagement of the zentlemen who have heretofore filled that office, I do believe that the people have had enough of lawyer-politicians. The people want quiet and prosperity. That is why they voted so enthusiastically all over the country this fall for the Republican candidates. The people realized that the Dumocratic narty was a party of politicians, and wanted no more to do with it or them. While everybody is talking about the Grant boom, the business boom abould not be overlooked. I have been engaged in trade and banking all my life, and never before have I witnessed such zeneral confidence in the labor-

ing and producing classes as exists to-day. In the country the people are paying off debts of years' standing, and are happy and contected. I don't believe they care one snap for politics, now that the Democratic party is out of the way. But they do want a quiet, business, stable State Administration. I have business, stable State Administration. I have among the people a great many friends. These ask me to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Having made a very fair canvass for that nomination in 1876, I do not care to disregard the wishes of my friends. You may say, then, in The Triburs that I will be the candidate of the Republican laboring, and producing, and manufacturing classes, if they please to have me. But I came here to contribute to the Grant boom, not to intrigue for the Governorship. Tom Ridgway don't intrigue,"

SENATOR M'DONALD.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—The speech of Senator McDonald, before the Hendricks Club tonight, was a decided disappointment. The audience was small and far from enthusiastic, and the Senator spent all his time in a dry legal argument against the constitutionality of the Federal Election laws, claiming that they were in violation of the reserved rights of the State, which had exclusive control of suffrage. Until after the War it had never been asserted that after the War it had never been asserted that members of Congress were Federal officers in any such sense as to place the election for Congressmen within control of the Federal Government. Mr. McDonald was very bitter arginst the Louisiana fraud of 1876, going over that controvery in detail, and taking extreme Democratic ground. The only remark which elicited real enthusiasm was the prediction that Mr. Hendricks would be nominated for President by the National Convention, and be elected and Hendricks would be nominated for by the National Convention, and be consugurated.

#### OBITUARY.

M. W. BELTZHOOVER. PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—Capt. M. W. Beltz.

pover, whose illness was mentioned in Tue TRIBUNE a few days ago, died at 5 o'clock this morning at the Monongahela House, which had been his home for forty years. Capt. Beltzver was born in Pittsburg in 1815. In early life he was engaged in the dry-goods trade, but was not very successful. He then became in-terested in the steamboat business, in which he acquired a fortune estimated at \$400,000. When the War broke out he esponsed the Union cause, and devoted all the energy he posses in forwarding troops and supplies to points on the lower rivers, in connection with Capt. John A. Williamson, on the Luminary. He was with the army at Vicksburg and rendered efficient service as commander of the Lady Gray. After the War he was prom pently connected with the Cincinnati & Memphis Packet Company, the Memphis & Arkansas River Company, St. Louis & Atlantic Steam boat Company, Northern Line Packet Com-pany, Northwestern Union Packet Company, Gray's Iron Line, and many other organizations. The last active work which he did on the river was as commander of the steamer Iron-sides, of Gray's line. He invested in numersides, of Gray's line. He invested in numerous other enterprises, was the President and principal owner in the Birmingham Passenger Railway, President of the Eureka Insurance Company, and was also connected as stockholder and Director in other leading institutions of the city. Capt. Beltzhoover was never married. He leaves one brother, George W. Beltzhoover, a sister, Mrs. Koontz, now residing in Mississippi, and two half-sisters, the Misses Belle and Zera Beltzhoover, who reside with his stepmother in this city.

JAMES MORRISON. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—James Morrison, a leading man in the pork trade in this city, died at 7 o'clock this morning. He was the head of the firm of James Morrison & Co.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Central Pacific Road Paying Up Its-Indness to the Governmen of Gold and Silver Bullion by the Tre ury Department.

Special Disputch to The Tribune WASHINGSON, D. C., Nov. 12.-As stated yesterday, the Central Pacific Railroad, through its President, Mr. H. C. Huntington, has paid into the Treasury \$230,000 on account ess to the Government. The balance still due is about \$600,000. Of the \$220,000 received to-day, \$180,000 has been credited to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund, in pursuance of the prorisions of the Thurman act. Mr. Huntington takes occasion to observe that this pay-ment is made under protest. He furthermore indulges in the hope that Congress may yet realize the unjustness and illegality of the stat-ute establishing the Pacific Railroad Sinking that another test case may be made for the pur-pose of obtaining a hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States, and secure, if possible, a reversal of the decision affirming the constitutionality of the act in question.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Tressury Department to-day purchased 385,000 ounces of fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Fran-

fine silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. Five hundred and fifty-one thousand ounces of standard gold by head ounces of standard gold by head ounces of standard gold by head of the same of the received from head of the same of the same of the New York City to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage into gold coins. The value of the builten is about \$10,-250,000. The Director of the Mint said to-day that until further orders the coinage of gold by the United States mints will be confined to earlies and half-eagles.

Senator Conkling will to-day argue the case of the State of South Carolina ex rel. Douglass & Jackson against Peter S. Gallord, County Treasurer, etc., commenced by D. H. Chamberlain for plaintiff in the United States Supreme Court yesterday. Attorney-General Youmans and Gen. De Soussure appear for the State. The suit was brought last year to compel the State to receive for taxes the notes of the old State Bank, as provided in its charter. Over \$350,000 of these notes are out.

MORTUARY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Senator David Davis is set for Saturday afternoon, from the family s The services will be conducted by the Rev. John MacLean, former pastor of the First Presbyte rian Church, and the Rev. Mr. Thayer, the preent pastor. The remains will arrive to morrow, from Stockbridge, Mass., via Indianapolis. A committee of distinguished citizens, among them James S. Ewing, the Hon, Lawrence Weldon, the Hon, A. E. Stevenson, M. T. Scott, and Charles T. Shackleford, went to Indianapolis tonight to meet the funeral party and act as an except.

The early bird catches the worm, and sometimes a bad cold, which, however, does no injustice so the old proverb, for, with the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrne, colds are of no consequence. Price, 25 cents.

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2-Ton Wagon Scales, \$40.
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Goods delivered to any part of the city free.
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